

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 623.]

LONDON: TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED . 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Two Important Novelties, to commence on MONDAY, the 5th of October.

1st. "THE REBELLION IN INDIA"—an ENTIRE NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, Painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Knott, Perring, and Frey, illustrating the most important Localities of the PRESENT MUTINY, with an interesting LECTURE on the RISE and PROGRESS of the BRITISH RULE IN INDIA, by JAMES MALCOLM, Esq., late of the Royal Panopticon, daily at a Quarter-past Four and Half-past Nine.

2nd. A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL ENTERTAINMENT, explanatory of the most celebrated ANCIENT and MODERN ILLUSIONS of the (so called) WIZARDS, with numerous Experimental Illustrations.

Re-engagement of the St. GEORGE'S CHOIR, for their popular VOCAL CONCERTS, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight.

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Exhibition daily of the far-famed Polytechnic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

INDIA.—TWO LECTURES on the HISTORY and CHARACTERISTICS of the BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA, will be delivered at MYDDELTON HALL, ISLINGTON, by Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS. The first on MONDAY, October 12th; the second on THURSDAY, October 15th.

Tickets of Admission, Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.; may be had of the principal Booksellers in Islington, and at the Hall.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.

On SUNDAY NEXT, 11th Oct., this CHAPEL will be RE-OPENED, when SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, A.B. Subject, in the morning, "The true strength of a Christian Church and Congregation." In the evening, "The Christian view of the Indian Calamity and of our present and future duty to that distracted country."

Collections will be made for defraying the expenses recently incurred.

Service in the Morning at Eleven, and in the evening at half-past Six o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE to INTENDING ASSURERS.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Established in 1837, and incorporated by Special Act of Parliament) is now ready, and may be had free, on application.

This Society is the only one in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums. A comparison of its Rates, Principles, and Progress is invited with those of other Companies.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET,
Corner of Fenchurch-street.
GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

NOTICE.—PROTESTANT DISSIDENTS' ALMANACK.

The issue of this work for 1858 being in preparation, the Editor will feel obliged by receiving, during the present month, information on the following points—1. New Chapels opened in and round London in 1857. 2. Changes of Ministers and of Ministers' Addresses in London. 3. Changes in the Officers, or Offices of Religious and Benevolent Societies.

Address, to the care of the Publisher, William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—The Rev. T. NICHOLAS,

Professor of Theology, Philosophy, and Logic, in Carmarthen College, can RECEIVE as PRIVATE PUPIL, the SON of a GENTLEMAN, to pursue his Studies, along with an Officer's Son preparing for Examination for the Civil Service. Special Training. Terms, Sixty Guineas. No extras.

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TO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.—A Dispensing

Chemist doing a first-class family trade, who employs three Young Men, is in WANT of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, of good character; or a party having served part of his time would be treated with. The family are Dissenters.

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in the Country, by a YOUNG MAN of considerable experience. First-class References can be given.

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N.B. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

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Address, Miss M. Harris, Mr. Harris, Ironmonger, Great Horwood, Bucks.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—E. HAYES

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ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON. The situation is quiet, airy, and central for either business or pleasure. Bed, 1s.; plain Breakfast or Tea, 8d.; Dinner, 1s. Arrangements by the week if required.

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YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from the age of three to ten, conducted by Mrs. ATWOOD, 5, Park-lane, Croydon. Terms, including all extras, twenty-five guineas per annum. Prospectuses, with references, sent free on application.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) is now forming. Entrance fee 1s. per Share; Subscription 5s. per month; Rules 6d. Ten per Cent. Profit on Subscriptions. Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.

3,000l. will be advanced at the first meeting.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,
Belgrave Hall,
41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The Directors are prepared to make ADVANCES, either in Large or Small Sums, on Mortgage of Freehold, Copyhold, Funded, or Leasehold Property.

Application for such Advances may be made, post paid, to the Secretary, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

By order of the Board,
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

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J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Jamson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

ABSTRACT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 24th NOVEMBER, 1856.

Number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in Dec., 1855 19,617

Amount paid in Claims £99,161 11 11

Amount returned to the Assured in abatement of Premiums in the seventeen years ending 20th Nov., 1856 £349,134 11 8

Additions to Policies by Bonus £126,564 10 0

Annual Income, after deducting 33,348l. abatement of Premiums £258,735 7 2

The amount of Capital arising exclusively from the Premiums paid by the Members, who are themselves the sole Proprietors, and among whom alone the whole Profit is divided £1,251,095 5 11

At the last division of surplus Profits, made up to Nov. 20, 1856, the reductions varied from 9 to 28 per cent. on the original amount of Premiums, according to the age of the member and the time the Policy had been in force; and the Bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of Premiums received during the preceding five years.

THE NEXT DIVISION WILL BE MADE UP TO THE 20th NOV., 1857.

Members whose Premiums fall due on the 1st October next, are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and all other information, may be had on application at the Office.

Sept. 10, 1857. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

(Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six per Cent. Interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.

Chairman—The EARL OF DEVON.

6, Cannon-street, West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

Low rates and the payment of policies guaranteed by a capital of 1,000,000l.

Loans from 1000l. to 1,000l. advanced on personal security and the deposit of a life policy; such loans repayable in three years, by half-yearly instalments.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICES.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 41, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY

(Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET, (East Side).

Capital 125,000l., in 15,000 Shares of 10l. and 5l. each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20l. to 1,000l., for short or long periods.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5l. per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 4l. per cent.

Annuities Granted on liberal terms.

AGENCY.—Shareholders are permitted to make their bills payable at the Company's Offices without charge; and the Public generally are offered similar facilities, by arrangement, whether residing in London or Country.

N.B. Deposits for Three Months certain are received at 5l. per cent., and for Six Months certain at 5l. per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

BANK of DEPOSIT

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

(Head Office).

No. 2, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

No. 202, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN.

No. 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

No. 9, PAVILION-BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

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No. 52, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionable safe mode of Investment, with a high and uniform rate of Interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known, yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Thus depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenue arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors.

A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The rate of Interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selection from securities of the description above-mentioned will enable the Board of Management to continue this rate to depositors.

The Interest is payable in January and July, on the amount standing in the name of the depositor on the 20th June and 21st of December, and for the convenience of parties residing at a distance may be received at the Branch Offices, or remitted through Country Bankers.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

3, Pall Mall East, London.

Forms for opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Branches or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.

1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH,
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6L. PER WEEK,
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L. for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by
the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations;
where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum
paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722L.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

THE OBJECTS most to be DESIRED in
EFFECTING A LIFE ASSURANCE.—These are, Perfect
Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid. They are both fully attained in the
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,

which is now of Twenty-six years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds, arising from the Contributions of Members only, amounting to upwards of One Million Sterling, and has an Annual Revenue of upwards of 176,000L.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surpluses or "Profits," as ascertained Triennially, are allocated in addition to the Sums Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1,000L., effected in 1831, is 1,590L. 5s. 8d., being a return of Seventy-one per Cent. on the Premiums paid on Middle-aged Lives, and Policies effected in later years are similarly increased.

The next TRIENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.
WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

WESTERN LONDON OFFICE—6A, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST-BOURNE-TERRACE, W.

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New York, Quebec, Boston, St. John, N.B. 8
Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 9
To Australia by First Class Ships, for 14
Apply to Geo. Stonier, Manchester.

MONEY to ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED
on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or
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One to Fifteen years.

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from 10L. to 300L. ADVANCED on PERSONAL SECUR-
ITY, LEASES, &c., repayable within two years by weekly,
monthly, or quarterly instalments. And GOOD BILLS DIS-
COUNTED, charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.
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and prospectuses gratis on receipt of stamped envelope.

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Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or
short periods, from £30 to £300, on Personal or other Security,
returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply
to Mr. A. C. Concanen, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, Lon-
don. A sum of £50 advanced, returnable in five years, by
monthly instalments of £1 7s. Larger amounts in proportion,
and for shorter periods. Private offices. Established 1846.

PIANOFORTE for SALE, by Collard and
Collard. It is a very Powerful and Brilliant-toned Soni-
cottage, 6½ octaves, O G fall; contains all their Recent Im-
provements, and will be sold at a low price for cash.

For Cards to View, apply to Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co.,
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MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold
everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN
BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67,
King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of
Cutlery in the World is kept.

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as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—handles
cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first
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Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, to their London Establish-
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the world may be selected from.

MAPPINS' PLATED DESSERT KNIVES
and FORKS, in cases of twelve and eighteen pairs, are
of the most elegant designs and first-class quality.

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Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufacture in Electro-
Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish
Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in
Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse,
No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in
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Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

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The best that can be made, price 55 guineas. Illustrated
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The best instruments by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c.,
for SALE or HIRE.—49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13,
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Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Ox-
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tory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749.
Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent dis-
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at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, con-
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purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning
Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe,"
"Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers,
bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellency of these
watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches
at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with
each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scot-
land, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's
order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION
WATCHES.—45, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.
Silver, 20 "	15 "	10 "

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance
guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presenta-
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public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting mem-
orial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work
of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE,
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TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING,
and try WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Ladies' Double Coutil Winter Bodice ..	3 11	5 6
Ladies' Bodices, with patent front fastenings ..	3 11	10 6
Self-lacing Patent Front Fastening Corsets ..	8 6	14 6
Family and Nursing Stays (self-adjusting) ..	9 6	21 0
Paris Wove Stays (all sizes) ..	5 11	

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, E.C.
N.B. Every kind of Parisian Eugénie Hoop Watch-
Spring Skirts.

WILLIAM CARTER informs the Public
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Winter Petticoats are now complete, with every variety suitable
for the Season.

	s. d.	s. d.
Ladies' Black, White, and Coloured Moreen Petticoats ..	5 11	12 6
Ladies' Winsay Petticoats (in all colours) ..	8 6	11 6
Aberdeen and Perth Linsey Woolsey Petticoats ..	11 6	21 0
Quilted Santilla Australian Wool Petticoats ..	12 6	17 6
Ladies' Quilted Saltire Lustré Petticoats ..	15 6	25 0
Ladies' Elderdown Satin Quilted Petticoats ..	35 0	66 0

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BLACK CLOTH, 4l. 4s., Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock
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Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free.
Personal attendance within five miles.

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DO YOU LOCK UP your CASH and
BOOKS? If not, lose no time in getting one of GRIF-
FITH'S SECOND-HAND FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES,
for Bankers, Shippers, Merchants, or Public Companies. By
the most eminent Makers, at Half the Cost of New. Wrought
Iron Doors for Strong Rooms and Party Walls. Price of Safes,
24-in. height, 18-in. width, and 16-in. depth, 3l. 10s. With one
Drawer. All Safes from this Establishment warranted to be
Fire-Resisting, Sound, Perfect, and quite equal to New.

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N.B. Fireproof Safes, Iron Doors, or Office Furniture bought.

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PORT, SHERRY, &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony, which has
escaped the vine disease, are in consequence wholesome, and are
warranted free from acidity and brandy—are admitted by her
Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low prices.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSIDENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 623.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A PEOPLE PROSTRATE BEFORE GOD.

Most becoming, at any time!—especially becoming when God's providence is correcting them by severe judgments! The more to be lamented is that our rulers evince so utter an insensibility to the proprieties of the solemn act, and call upon the nation in language so disgracefully inappropriate, to assume the attitude and display the spirit of humiliation. There is no excuse for it but routine and precedent—and that excuse, in a proceeding of this nature, is fully as bad as the reproach it is used to wipe out. Why should our gracious Queen be made to "command" what can only be acceptable to the Almighty as a reverential and exclusive recognition of His authority? Why should words be put into her mouth which imply that non-compliance with her command, in regard to a purely spiritual exercise, will therefore incur a loss of the divine "favour"? Why summon a people to prayer in phrases which, in their reference to the Supreme, are impious; in their application to men, are a stumbling-block and an offence? Is it impossible to adapt the language and tone of official documents to what the occasion requires? Must they, even on religious occasions, express what is not meant, merely because our forefathers used the identical terms to express what was meant? Surely it were no degradation from the dignity of the Crown to proclaim a day for humiliation and prayer in words which would leave it to be inferred that in the presence of God court conventionalities are felt to be out of place, and which imply that within the sacred limits of spiritual relationships and duties, invitation, exhortation, and example, and not imperious and loud-mouthed authority, are due from human sovereigns to human subjects. 'Tis a bad beginning. Let us hope the people of this realm will catch the spirit of the occasion more aptly than the Royal advisers who drew up the Proclamation seem to have done.

"A people prostrate before God"—in their capacity as a people, humbling themselves under the Almighty hand, confessing sin, imploring forgiveness, seeking increased power of will to repent and amend. As individuals they who practically own God's government have not waited till now to do this. They do it daily. Nor in reference to the awful calamity which the providence of God has let loose upon India, have they hitherto maintained reserve in their intercourse with heaven. What is the special meaning, then, of this extra and simultaneous approach to the throne of the Highest? Are spiritual exercises dynamical in proportion to the numbers engaged in them at the same hour? The men who will truly abase themselves to-morrow, and who will pour out the religious emotions of their hearts in relation to God's visitation of their brethren, are they who have already done so in closet, family, and church. Will what each has done apart, or in limited circles, acquire greater efficacy from being done at the same time by all at once? Yes! upon themselves, upon their own emotions, upon their spiritual susceptibilities, and, therefore, upon the fitness of the homage they render. Moreover, since it is in his relation to the responsibilities, the duties, the sins of

citizenship that each is called upon by the occasion to confess, repent, and pray, there is a felt congruity in discharging these engagements in association with the entire body of citizens, so that where we are all concerned, and concerned in a like capacity, we should all unite in the expression of our wants and feelings. This appears to us to be the reasonable meaning of a day of national humiliation and prayer.

"A people prostrate before God." What to do? To recognise Him in the terrible judgment which has suddenly burst over a portion of her Majesty's dominions. Cruelty, lust, rapine, incendiarianism, murder, are, indeed, man's work—not His. But "the curse," come from where it may, does not "come causeless." If the restraining hand of Omnipotence has not been put forth to hold in check the demoniacal passions of men that have lately wrought such havoc in India, there must be a reason for it—a wise and good one. Divine Providence, whether active or permissive only, is never without its moral to those who will search for it in humility of spirit. All that He does—every part of His great plan of government—is significant. Stern events are commissioned to teach us stern lessons. The first duty we have to discharge, therefore, in the religious exercises of the morrow is to own Him in the correction which has overtaken us—to acknowledge that He has something to teach us by means of the distressing occurrences which we now bemoan—something, moreover, which we were not disposed to learn under milder discipline. And if we are sincere, we shall be anxious to ascertain what that lesson is which demands so hot a fire of affliction to burn into our hearts.

We need scarcely add that, in proportion as our spirit is in tune with the occasion, our first, our chief, our most uncompromising search for the meaning of this crisis, will be in ourselves. How far are these events due to us? There need be no mysterious or fanciful association of causes with consequences in order to hit upon a reasonable interpretation of the dark problem before us. What have we cared about India? To the full extent of our political influence, we were responsible for its good government. If it has been committed to this country to hold that magnificent domain in trust for worthy ends, each of us is, in some degree, accountable to the Supreme Ruler for the faithful discharge of that trust. Well, what concern have we manifested in the fulfilment of the duties of our post? English electors ought to have acted as a cloud of skirmishers, to detect and resist the first approaches of evil. If we have never sought information, nor been willing to receive it—if we have voted Indian affairs a bore—if our commerce with India has been the main source of the little interest we do feel in its social and political condition—if we have been content to witness from afar the wars of conquest and the annexations of territory which have marked the career of Government in India, never caring to inquire how far such proceedings have been founded in justice—if, in a word, we have abnegated all our obligations as citizens, at least in their relation to the well-being of India—it behoves us heartily to confess our criminal neglect, and, before God, to take to ourselves the shame that is its due. The sufferings which have come upon our fellow-countrymen in Bengal, may be traced, in part, to our selfish indolence. There can scarcely be a doubt that if British society had but been as much on the alert to prevent mischief, as they now are to bewail it, the mischief would not have occurred.

No man can truly repent and confess sin without, at the same time, resolving to break with it. How are we to meet this judgment, so as to do away with the moral necessity of its longer continuance? In what temper? With what dispositions? We venture to suggest that true humiliation of spirit towards God is utterly incompatible with a burning thirst for vengeance. It will not prevent us from firmly executing upon evil-doers the laws of justice. It is not to

be confounded with weakness of character. It has no kinship to sentimentality. But, at any rate, it will contribute mightily to rescue us from the despotism of passion, and place us once again under the dominion of conscience. Self-revenge is the only revenge which the genius of Christianity allows. The fast-day will have been useless to us, if, as soon as it is over, we are ready to give ourselves up to the impulses of that blind fury which some amongst us have not been ashamed to plead for as a virtue, and which most of us have connived at, rather than rebuked. We cannot but hope that the devotions of the morrow will exert a humanising effect upon the community, and leave it less liable to be possessed by savage vindictiveness than it has occasionally shown itself to be of late. Stern work will have to be done before order is restored and the supremacy of law re-established in India. But let what must be done be done with a Christian spirit, not in the rage of mad dened passions.

In conclusion, it will become us all to recognise and strive to appreciate our appointed relations with India. They are not those merely of trade. They are not those of temporal ambition. They are not permitted to exist with any exclusive view to our benefit. We hold India to civilise it, to develop the capabilities of its various races of people, to Christianise it. Whilst we confess, and repent, and pray, let us seek strength also to accomplish worthily our high mission. If such should be the result of the British people's devotions to-morrow, the day of humiliation and prayer will not have been observed in vain.

THE EARLY NONCONFORMISTS.

The following is an interesting extract from the inaugural lecture of the Rev. Dr. Halley, at New College, on Monday week, as reported in the *Patriot*—"On turning over the early pages of Nonconformist history, we cannot but observe how soon the ejected ministers began to realise their position as an organised body in permanent separation from the Church. Probably few of them contemplated such a position when they refused their subscriptions. They knew not what would befall them, nor were they conscious of the stand they were making on behalf of great principles. God had appointed their work, and Providence directed their course, contrary to their first expectations. Some of them thought that, after a while, the terms of subscription would be modified, or that by some expedient they would be permitted to resume their ministry. Two or three in obscure and inconsiderable places retained their positions through the neglect or connivance of the local authority. I know of only one who defied the authority, and, fearless of consequences, continued to officiate without subscribing the required doctrine. That man, Richard Herrick, dauntless and determined, occupied a position of great prominence, and continued until his death the Nonconforming Warden of the Collegiate Church in Manchester. All Manchester wondered what Warden Herrick would do on St. Bartholomew's Day. Many of his brethren preached their farewell sermons on the preceding Sabbath. Herrick never meant to preach 'farewell' to the great church of Manchester, in which with growing reputation he had laboured so many years. He sign the declaration! Not he! Had he not signed, and been the first to sign, the declaration of remonstrance addressed to the King's father in the beginning of his troubles? Was the bold remonstrant with the father to be subservient to the Popish designs of the son? He loved his liberty and he loved his living—his Presbyterianism and his place; and he meant to keep both. His friends said the authorities would fine him. He had no money! They would send him to prison. He had been there before under Cromwell! and, besides, there was a worse place to which an unfaithful minister might be sent. He had resisted the troopers of Cromwell; he was not to be frightened by the constables of Charles. What would he do on the feast of St. Bartholomew? Why, preach as usual; and preach he did as usual to his death. The King was incensed, and nominated one Peploe to take his place. Herrick said, 'Let him come and take it. I will rouse Lancashire.' Peploe thought it discreet to stay in London; and Herrick continued Warden of Manchester. With this ex-

ception, I know of no minister who defied the authority. The rejected themselves soon began to see that they had a work to do, and that a great and effectual door was open to them which no man could shut. Their congregations, for the most part, were devotedly attached to them. They were solicited to preach,—they did so publicly, when they dare—often privately in friends' houses, barns, stables, on the moorland often at night, in the secrecy of the wood, or the shelter of the glen. Plans of useful labour adapted to their circumstances were soon formed—the adherents of their principles began to form an acknowledged body. Under persecution they gathered more closely together; when the license came out, they soon in that brief and precarious toleration collected considerable congregations. They began to see that something far more important than their personal interests was concerned; that Nonconformity was the cause of God and truth, liberty and evangelical piety, and they resolved that it ought to live, after they, not willingly, but providentially its founders, should be gathered to their fathers. It is true, that when the ejected ministers were permitted to preach, through an unexpected change in the policy of the Court, many of the Presbyterians were in great perplexity and doubt. King Charles determined (with the intent, no doubt, of promoting the design of the Popish faction), in the exercise of his prerogative to dispense with the penal laws, and to allow a convenient number of public meeting places to men of all 'sorts that did not conform—provided they took out licenses, set open the doors to all comers, and preached, not seditiously, nor against the Church of England.' Though they foresaw, some of them with pain, that by availing themselves of the licenses they would become a separate party in organised opposition to the Established Church, yet they were gradually brought, willingly or reluctantly, to occupy that prominent position. Providence was leading them in a way they knew not, by the instrumentality of an intriguing Popish faction, to its utter confusion and overthrow. 'We are (said good Philip Henry) put hereby into a trilemma, either, 1, to turn Independents in practice; or 2, to strike in with the Conformists; or 3, to sit down in silence and suffering.' 'It will run us (said others) into absolute Independency.' And it did run them into absolute Independency. Of these evils, Philip Henry and many of his brethren chose the least, and became Independents in practice. And from that year, 1672, English Presbyterianism has been only a shadow of things passed away, in fact absolute Independency under a venerable but fictitious name. Although in London the Independents and Presbyterians presented distinct addresses to the King, yet in Lancashire both parties united and sent up one address to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 'The most humble and dutiful acknowledgment of the Nonconforming members of the county of Lancaster.' Throughout the time of the old Dissent, the Presbyterians and Independents in the North seem to have been more intimately connected than their brethren in the South. A pleasant illustration is supplied by the old meeting-house in Chester, when Matthew Henry preached to the Presbyterians in the lower part, and the Independents in the gallery erected at their own expense on the Presbyterian foundation. The Presbyterians having proceeded so far, were soon induced by their love to the moral cause of religion and liberty to proceed much further. They soon began to contemplate Dissent as a permanent organisation, and they felt it to be their solemn duty to do the work of the Lord intrusted to them, as it could not be done unless they provided a succession of competent ministers. Their elder brethren were dying, and they determined to supply their places by ordaining young men to the work of the ministry. The more timid might hesitate and waver, but there were bolder men determined to do this work; and happily there were young men prepared to undertake the Nonconforming ministry, with all its perils and uncertainties. No sooner were the licenses issued than in that same year—1672, on the 29th of October—the first Nonconforming ordination was held in Manchester, in the house of Mr. Robert Eaton, in Deansgate. Mr. Walter Wilson, in his History of Dissenting Churches in London, says that the ordination of Mr. Calamy and six other young men in Dr. Annesley's chapel, in Little St. Helen's, was the first among Nonconformists, on June 22, 1694. He means, I suppose, in London; for certainly, in the North, there were several Nonconformist ordinations before that time, and among them one more than twenty years previously, when it was a very different thing to venture upon such an engagement. The interesting record is given by Oliver Heywood, who was present. Three young men were ordained. They were two Presbyterians and one Independent; and the united ordination shows the intimate connexion of the two parties in Lancashire. Mr. Eaton began with prayer; then Mr. Finch prayed; then Mr. Oliver Heywood. Mr. Angier, sen., took the confession of Mr. Dawson, and his answer to the questions. He then offered the ordination prayer, with the imposition of hands. Mr. Newcome did the same for the younger Angier, and Mr. Eaton for the younger Jollie. Mr. Newcome then gave the three young ministers a charge, and concluded with prayer and the blessing. Oliver Heywood wrote feelingly, 'A hopeful budding of Aaron's rod after a sharp winter.' In reading the biography of the ejected ministers, you may have been affected with the spirit in which many of them dedicated their own children to the Nonconforming ministry, when they knew not through what troubles and persecutions those youths would have to pass in discharging its duties. The service was arduous and ill-requited. They knew not whether

they could safely reckon upon a toleration. Yet the greater proportion of the second race of Nonconforming ministers were the sons of the ejected clergy. But for the faith of the fathers and the courage of the sons, Nonconformity would have died with its founders. Many of them, like Philip Henry, had no opportunity of making better provision for their children. Matthew Henry, born a few weeks after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, affords an excellent illustration of the successors of the ejected ministers. Like-minded men were to a large extent his contemporaries, and they, trained in persecution and inured to hardship, were worthy of their predecessors. The decline of religion among the Dissenters did not begin with them; on the contrary, they enlarged the place of their fathers' sanctuaries and collected new congregations in all parts of the country. It is a good proof of the success of their ministry, that within about twenty-five years from the passing of the Act of Toleration, that is, from 1689 to about 1714—the greater part of those venerable, capacious, square meeting-houses, with high roofs, gable fronts, great pews, massive galleries, and magnificent pulpits, the favourite homes of the old Dissenters, were erected in the cities and chief towns of the land. These men were generally educated in the private academies which were conducted by the more learned and laborious of the ejected ministers. For nearly a century the private academies furnished the supply of teachers for the Dissenting churches, and so long as the spirit of the ejected ministers prevailed in them a better supply was never provided from any source."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE TORRINGTON CEMETERY.

The *Liberator* for this month contains the following interesting information respecting the state of affairs at Torrington, now that the Legislature has declared that no wall need be erected between the consecrated and unconsecrated ground in cemeteries:—

The Bishop of Exeter has succumbed. On Saturday evening our board was specially summoned to receive a communication from his lordship. It was to the effect that, if the board would signify their intention to lay down boundary stones, as required by the recent act, he would issue his license for interments previous to consecration. The board came to the resolution that three stones, each about six or eight inches broad, and as many above the surface of the ground, should be placed at equal distances, and opposite to one another, on each side of the road separating the Dissenters' ground from that of the Establishment. This resolution was immediately forwarded to the bishop, and, as promptly, a reply was returned, that the bishop would instantly issue his fiat for the license. In reality that had already by anticipation been done, inasmuch as before the resolution of the board could have reached him, or had, indeed, been adopted, permission had been forwarded to the vicar to officiate at a funeral on Sunday morning. So much for reverend and right reverend consciences in regard to canon law! Let it be remembered that the first step on this occasion was taken by the bishop, not by us.

So far so good; but the question is not finally disposed of yet. Before arrangements are made for consecration the board will have to apply to the vestry for a vote of money to pay the expenses; and I am by no means sure that the meeting will grant it.

You are aware that, for eighteen months or more our cemetery has been the only place of sepulture in this parish. The refusal of the bishop to consecrate without a wall of separation, and the steady refusal of the board to erect such a wall, compelled the parishioners to bury in the best way they might be able, without the aid of the parish priest. The question has often been asked me, how in such circumstances we managed. My reply has been, very well, and very satisfactorily. Dissenters, of course, called in their own ministers, of whose services also Churchmen sometimes availed themselves. But, in most cases, where the deceased were Churchmen, the parish clerk read the service. There was no restriction as to persons officiating, nor as to the place of burial. Interments took place on whichever side the friends of the deceased preferred. Nor were any fees for ministerial services demandable. Thus for a year and a half the parishioners have had experience of the voluntary principle; and so content, and more than content, are they with the result, that the great majority of them exclaim against consecration as a perfectly useless thing. When, therefore, the question comes before the vestry, there is every reason to expect a refusal of the sum necessary to defray the charges of consecration. I am quite aware that, in such a case, there are powers to which the board may have recourse to raise the money; and it is not for me to say whether of those powers the board would avail themselves. *Perhaps not.* I confine myself to a simple statement of facts just to indicate the state of feeling amongst us, and to point to the good service the bishop has done to a principle which is the very last he would wish to aid.

The Bishop of Exeter, it appears, still throws difficulties in the way of consecrating the new cemetery of St. Thomas's, Exeter. His ancient ground of objection, that a stone wall was not got up between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the ground, being taken away by law, he now insists on the ancient fence of the churchyard being restored, though the burial board bought the piece of land adjoining it at a very high price, with the very object of throwing both the old and the new ground into one. The *Western Times* calls his lordship "the wall-eyed bishop."

A UNITARIAN CHAPLAIN.—Alderman Lawrence, one of the new City sheriffs, has appointed Mr. Thoma Madge, minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street, Strand, to be his chaplain during his shrievalty.

NEW BISHOPRICS IN NEW ZEALAND.—It is said that in addition to the two bishoprics already existing in New Zealand, three others are to be immediately formed—one for Wellington, one for Nelson,

and one for Tauranga, the last being an exclusively Maori district. The Rev. O. Hadfield, Archdeacon of Kapiti, will be Bishop of Wellington; the Rev. William Williams, Archdeacon of Wiapu, will be Bishop of Tauranga; and the Bishopric of Nelson will probably be conferred upon the Rev. Charles J. Abraham, B.D., Archdeacon of Waitemata.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—The Bishop of Salisbury has issued the following circular to the rural deans of his diocese:—"1. What are the grounds on which the proposal rests to revise the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, and is it on the whole best to encourage or discourage such a proposal? 2. Do the members of your chapter think that any of their lay brethren should be invited to attend their meetings, and if so, what should be the rules under which they should be admissible?" His lordship is anxious to ascertain the opinions of the clergy generally upon this question, which is likely to come before Parliament next session, probably in the form of an address for a royal commission.

VOLUNTARISM IN THE CHURCH.—A Church-rate amounting to about 40*l.* was, it will be remembered, refused a few weeks ago by a large majority of the parishioners of St. Paul's district, Oxford. The incumbent (Rev. A. Hackman) and the churchwardens resolved to make a direct appeal to the congregation, and that, as the rev. gentleman stated, although their plan might be considered novel in these days, they had scriptural authority and usages of the Primitive Church for so doing. The system has been adopted. On the 20th and 27th ult., during the morning and evening service, bags were taken round from pew to pew, and the collection amounted to about 6*l.* The same plan will be continued every Sunday, and the surplus, at the end of the year, will be given to the deserving and needy poor of the district. From the fact of so many non-parishioners attending St. Paul's Church, a large surplus may fairly be expected.

Religious Intelligence.

BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD CHAPEL.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. VINEY.—The Rev. J. Viney, who has been pastor of the congregation for the last fourteen years, and was mainly instrumental in erecting the large and handsome place of worship in which they now assemble, recently found it necessary to relinquish his laborious charge chiefly for the sake of his health. On Wednesday evening week, between 300 and 400 members of his congregation assembled in the spacious school-room underneath the chapel, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Viney, a very handsome piece of plate, as a testimonial of love and esteem upon his resignation of the pastorate; and to present likewise, to Mrs. Viney, a handsome work-table as a tribute of affection to a much-loved pastor's wife. The Rev. J. Glanville, as senior deacon, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Messrs. R. G. Clements, Robert Gammon, J. G. Morton, and H. F. Roberts. The testimonial to Mr. Viney consisted of a handsome richly-chased vine-pattern silver épergne, with three arms, surmounted by a richly-cut and frosted glass centre piece, with three smaller basins to suit (by removing the latter it formed a candelabrum), the whole supported on a triangular base, on one side of which was the following inscription:—"Presented by the church and congregation assembling in the New Independent Chapel, Bethnal-green, to the Rev. Josiah Viney upon his resignation of the pastorate, as a small testimonial of his faithful, efficient, and successful ministry for nearly fourteen years, and as an expression of warm and unabated love to him for his untiring efforts, great liberality, affectionate solicitude, and holy example during the whole period of his pastoral oversight,—love which they still cherish, and which will follow him in any new sphere of ministerial labour to which he may be introduced by the Great Head of the church." The testimonial to Mrs. Viney was a very handsome papier mache work-table, richly ornamented with pearl, and with the following inscription engraved on a silver plate on the inside of the lid:—"Presented to Mrs. Viney, by the members of the church and congregation assembling in the New Independent Chapel, Bethnal-green, in affectionate remembrance of a union of nearly fourteen years, now painfully severed; during which period, by her judicious conduct, truly Christian deportment, and zealous co-operation in all works of faith and labours of love, she greatly promoted the welfare of the church, advanced the interests of the various societies connected with the congregation, and secured the respect and love of all associated with her."

OXFORD.—TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JAMES COLLIER.—The Rev. James Collier having resigned the pastorate of the Independent church, George-street, Oxford, those of his friends who had appreciated his ministry felt desirous of presenting him with some suitable testimonial as an expression of esteem. A subscription was entered into for the purpose, and last week, previously to his leaving Oxford, a very handsome service of plate was presented to him, consisting of a silver coffeepot, teapot, sugar basin, and cream ewer, elaborately worked, the whole forming a complete set. The reverend gentleman has left Oxford for Huddersfield and commenced his labours in that town.

ODIHAM, HANTS.—The Rev. J. G. Hughes having intimated his intention of leaving Odiham to settle at Maldon, Essex, the church and congregation there convened a public meeting to present him on his leaving them, after a happy and prosperous union of nine years, with a testimonial of their sincere affec-

tion and interest. The chairman, J. G. Seymour, Esq., made some very touching allusions, to his pastor and friend, expressed his high sense which they all entertained of his ability, character and services; and stated that it would give him, as well as all, the deepest regret to lose him from amongst them. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Ferguson, LL.D., T. G. Stamper, L. H. Byrns, B.A., H. Kiddle, J. Ketley, R. Hall, &c. At the close of the meeting, the chairman, on behalf of the church and congregation, presented Mr. Hughes with a very beautiful gold watch and a purse of sovereigns, as a simple testimonial of their sincere affection and regard. Mr. Hughes preached his farewell sermon to a crowded congregation on Sunday evening, the 13th ult.

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.—The Rev. E. Straker, formerly minister of the English Independent Chapel, St. Helier's, Jersey, has resigned his charge and left that island, and the church is still in want of a pastor.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held at the Congregational Library, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29th, at eleven o'clock; Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, in the chair. The London secretary read the report, which stated that during the past year thirteen candidates had been elected to the benefit of the institution, and 1856. voted towards their premiums, or apprenticeship expenses; making since the formation of the society in 1829, 173 candidates, and the sum voted 3,054l. Extracts from various letters were presented, strikingly showing the importance of the society, and how it gladdened the hearts of not a few faithful and useful servants of our Lord Jesus Christ. The report concluded by announcing that, in answer to an appeal recently issued to the members of Baptist churches, upwards of 130 new subscribers had been obtained. The treasurer's account showed that the receipts for the year amounted to 434l. 17s. 2d., and the expenses to 283l.; leaving a balance in hand of 151l. 17s. 2d. On the motion of the Rev. J. M. Soule, seconded by the Rev. A. Good, the report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed. At the half-yearly election, which immediately followed the general meeting, seven out of seventeen candidates were elected to the benefit of the institution. Votes of thanks were given to the scrutineers for conducting the election, and to the chairman for directing the business of the morning.

Correspondence.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION—INDEPENDENCY IN SMALL TOWNS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Of late much has been written respecting preachers and preaching. The columns of newspapers and the pages of magazines have been filled with criticisms upon the ministry. Some time ago, we had "letters" and "leaders" in the *Times*, firing their heavy artillery at the pulpit, and making damaging comparisons between the Pulpit and the Press, to the great disparagement of the former. The chief complaint seems to be, that the preaching of the present day is generally destitute of power, and does not attract the masses of the people.

Whether the complaint be true or false, is not our present inquiry. The common mode of accounting for lack of power in the pulpit, is, by ascribing it to the want of intellect, the want of prayer, or the want of earnestness in preachers. I must confess that this mode of accounting for it, though it may be true in some instances, seems to me very defective and unsatisfactory. It is indeed evident, that if there be mental incompetence or spiritual defect in a preacher, there must be tameness in the pulpit. If he have not mental and spiritual qualifications for his office, there will necessarily be a lack of that which is calculated to rouse and impress the minds of those who hear him. But let a preacher be as intellectual, as prayerful, and as earnest as he can be, there are, nevertheless, a variety of unfavourable influences which can be brought to bear upon him, that will tend to weaken and diminish the power of his ministrations. He may be so influenced out of the pulpit, that he shall lack power when he enters it.

The subject of the many unfavourable influences which may operate injuriously upon preachers, and diminish their power, is a very extensive one, and your limited space forbids me entering upon it fully. With your kind permission, I wish to direct attention only to one of them—viz., the harassing and depressing influence of straitened circumstances upon many of our pastors.

The low social condition of many of our ministers proves a great hindrance to their real efficiency in the pulpit, and to their legitimate influence out of it. It affects them in many ways. It affects themselves personally, the support and education of their families, and their position in society. Temporal sustenance for himself and those dependent upon him is necessary to a pastor, and he has to meet the current expenses which it involves; but he is frequently unable, on account of his very limited income to meet the contingencies of a household, and this produces anxiety and care. His mind is necessarily occupied with thoughts and cares from which it should be entirely free, and thus set him at liberty to devote his attention to higher objects. It is no matter of surprise that pastors placed in such circumstances should sometimes have their minds depressed, and feel unable, physically and mentally, to do the work of the ministry effectively. What sad tales they can tell of the littleness and meanness there are to be met with in life, in connection with many small places, and small congregations!

And moreover, their straitened circumstances put many of them under the necessity of entering into other engagements, which occupy a part of the time and attention that ought to be exclusively devoted to their special work. They have to eke out a poor living, by obtaining grants from charities; taking pupils; keeping schools; becoming agents for insurance societies; and by filling other offices; all which, more or less inter-

fere with the duties of the ministry, and produce a deteriorating influence upon preachers and preaching.

A majority of them have received a collegiate education, have literary tastes and habits, and are faithful preachers of the truth. And what is the remuneration they receive for their labours? In many cases it is only equal to the wages of a porter in a London warehouse! Having literary tastes, they seldom can purchase a book of any great value to refresh their intellect. Their children they have to educate at home, or if they cannot find time for that, have to send them to an inferior school, because they cannot afford to send them elsewhere. And in the prospect of old age, they have nothing whatever to look forward to, but what they can get from some wretched charity. Can men labour freely in the service of the Gospel, as they should labour, with these burdens pressing upon them? I unhesitatingly answer, No; and therefore, I do seriously think that one of the great desiderata of Independency is, the improvement of the social condition of a great part of its ministry.

The chairmen of our Congregational Union deliver most eloquent addresses from the chair; the secretaries, with the pens of ready writers, pen very interesting reports; and ministers and gentlemen meet, and talk fluently at our May and autumnal meetings. And *cui bono*? What beneficial effects are produced upon the denomination at large? It is certainly very pleasing and delightful to read or hear speeches in praise of the noble principles and beautiful theory of Independency; but when we come to observe its practical operations in many places, it gets shorn of much of its beauty. If these gentlemen really wish to band together and do a great and noble work to promote the welfare of their denomination, let them combine to elevate the social position and standing of our ministry at large.

No person of thought and experience will ever suppose that any one remedy will prove a catholicon or panacea for all the evils that beset us; but I venture to affirm, that the raising of the social condition of many of our ministers is one of the great and important works which needs to be done. The erection of large colleges for ministerial education, and the building of costly chapels, with beautiful spires, stained-glass windows, and splendid organs, may be quite right and proper. I am no Goth or Vandal, and have not a word to say against them. I greatly admire what is pleasing and beautiful in the exterior and interior arrangements of the house of God; but whilst these things are done, and done well, in the name of righteousness and charity, let not the far nobler work of a proper maintenance for our ministers generally be left undone.

It is high time that the great reproach of Independency should be done away. The reproach is, that, "as a system, it works well enough in large and populous places, but is altogether unadapted to the country at large." Thoughtful lookers-on, both in and out of the denomination, observe its deficiencies in this latter respect. On the one hand, they can observe large and powerful interests; on the other, small and feeble ones. In reference to ministerial incomes, they can observe that some of our pastors are placed in circumstances of affluence; whilst others, taught in the same colleges, and in some instances having equal qualifications, have scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together.

And the disparity in the incomes of our educated ministers—varying from 70l. to 700l. per annum—is not to be accounted for on the principle, that those having the larger incomes have, in all cases, more of mental, moral, and spiritual qualifications than those having the lesser incomes. No; in some instances eminent abilities command large incomes, but my statement is generally correct, and facts prove it. The disparity arises mainly from the operation of our system. We can succeed in some districts better than in others. In districts which are populous—where there is abundance of employment and high remuneration—we can get hold of a greater number of the middle class that are well-to-do in the world; and as a consequence of this, our pastors and religious institutions generally are much more efficiently sustained in such places. But in districts which have not these advantages, we become dwarfish, and present a poverty-stricken appearance both in our chapels and ministerial incomes.

And this latter state of things is not owing generally to any lack of proper qualifications and abilities in the pastors who occupy these spheres of labour; it is chiefly owing to the unfavourable circumstances of their position. They labour in towns and districts of limited population, and in which there is no increase in the number of the people. Remuneration for labour in such places is low, and the middle class are few in number. A variety of influences also in connection with the gentry and the Church Establishment, operate unfavourably against Dissent. The young and more hopeful of their flocks remove to the large towns and populous districts, to seek better employment and higher wages. In the midst of such circumstances, our pastors devotedly labour for many years, and then find, as the result of their efforts, that their congregations and incomes are about the same in number and amount as when they commenced their ministry. Additions have been made to their churches and congregations, but only just sufficient to supply the loss of those who have died, or have had reason to leave. Streams of people flow from the country to the larger towns, and swell the numbers of our large churches and congregations, and make them larger still; but no streams of aid flow back from the larger towns to many of the country pastors, to sustain and comfort them in their privations. No, they have to struggle on, and live as they well can.

Here it is that we fail as a denomination. Our congregations, which become weak and feeble from circumstances over which they have no control, are left to remain in that condition, and their pastors to suffer all the consequences. Small and humble plants do not seem to thrive and flourish in the atmosphere of Independency. We must have splendid water lilies and gorgeous Victoria Regias in large conservatories. The scriptural principle of the strong helping and nurturing the weak, is not sufficiently recognised amongst us. The more prosperous of our congregations in the present day seem to emulate each other chiefly in two things—in the splendour of their places of worship and in the amount of their contributions to the London Missionary Society—while they seem utterly unconscious of, or very indifferent to, the congregational poverty and misery which so extensively prevail in their own counties. The sums of money raised to assist the feeble churches, compared with the sums expended on costly chapels and contributed to foreign objects, sink into utter insignificance.

And yet, I quite agree with the opinion, that it would

be well if some of our small chapels were closed. Churches have been formed in places where they never should have been, and are kept in a mere struggling existence by a petty grant from some Home Missionary Society. The denomination would suffer no loss whatever by the discontinuance of such places. From what I have been able to observe, it appears to me that the following four general principles should be recognised and carried out, in relation to the smaller class of places: First, *Places to be discontinued*: congregations which are very small, and situated in places which are fully occupied by other denominations, should be entirely given up. Second, *Pastorates to cease*: Congregations that now have a pastor but raise only a very small sum towards his support, such pastorates should cease, and the places be supplied from a large church, or itinerant society, upon the admirable plan adopted by the Bristol churches. Third, *Joint Pastorates*: Congregations which cannot adequately maintain a minister singly, but are situated near to each other, should form a joint pastorate and have assistance from local agency. Fourth, *Places to receive aid*: Congregations that raise by their own contributions from 60l. to 90l. per annum, to receive aid according to a graduated scale, and in proportion to the amount of their own contributions. If these general principles were recognised and carried out amongst us, especially the third and the fourth, we should then be able to sustain an educated ministry as it should be sustained.

There are many of our congregations in the smaller class of market-towns, and other places—towns which are the centres of political and religious influence in their respective localities—in which it is very desirable to have Independency more efficiently supported. The congregations are good considering the population, but the people who generally compose them are not in circumstances to give a proper maintenance to their ministers. And what is the result? What do we observe when we visit these places? We observe that the minister is living in a small house for the sake of low rent and rates; that his family are ill-fed and poorly clad; that he cannot purchase the class of books adapted to furnish his mind; and, moreover, he is expected to be very meek and lowly, very kind and liberal to the poor, and to preach very well every Sabbath-day! Such is the low social condition of many of our pastors, and such are the high qualifications and exalted virtues expected from them.

Your space warns me to conclude, or I might offer some further suggestions to remedy this state of things; suffice it to say, that, in my opinion, our present mode of giving aid, both to ministers and churches, is open to serious objections, and needs a thorough revision. The assistance now given is, in many instances, too much like a pauper pittance, and in the form and spirit of a parish dole. It is degrading rather than elevating. The important principle of a graduated scale of aid, according to the capabilities of each place, and in proportion to the amount of their own contributions, seems not at all to be recognised.

But what is most desirable is, to see and feel the importance of something being done. And I feel confident that if our pastors who are more favourably situated in life were to take up the matter, and feel interested in it, the work would soon be accomplished. And what could be more noble than for the pastors who are placed in more favourable circumstances to initiate the undertaking on behalf of their poorer brethren? Would it not manifest a kindly spirit, and exemplify that brotherly love, of which so much is said on the platform, and so little practically exhibited?—that brotherly love, which sounds so sweetly upon the tongue, and which would sound more sweetly still in action?

Yours, very truly, ALPHA.

Cheadle.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION.

A form of the service to be used to-morrow, the day appointed by the Queen "for solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer," has been issued under proper authority for use in the Church of England. It contains the following special prayers, and points out the time and place where they will be introduced.

"After the Prayer in the Litany (We humbly beseech Thee) read the two following, instead of the Prayer in the time of War and Tumults.

"O Lord God Almighty, who orderest all things both in heaven and earth, look down, we beseech Thee, on us Thy unworthy servants, who turn to Thee in this our time of trouble, when evil and misguided men have risen up against the Government which they were bound to defend, and have brought wasting and destruction upon our Eastern dominions. We confess, O Lord, that in many things we have deserved Thy chastening, and have failed to make that return which Thou mightest have justly required at our hands when Thou hadst granted success to our arms, and increased our wealth and power.

"But O Thou who has revealed thyself as a God forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin, we pray Thee, enter not into judgment with Thy servants, who now humble themselves before Thee. Let us fall into Thy hands, and not into the hands of men. Defend, we beseech Thee, our countrymen from the malice and treachery of the sons of violence who have risen up against them; rebuke the madness of the people, and stay the hand of the destroyer. Cast thy shield, O Lord, over any of our brethren who may even now be in peril of death, and let their lives be precious in Thy sight. Direct the counsels of those who rule in this hour of danger. Teach the natives of British India to prize the benefits which Thy good Providence has given them through the supremacy of this Christian land; and enable us to show more and more, both by word and good example, the blessings of Thy holy religion. May those who are now the slaves of a hateful and cruel superstition be brought to lay aside their vain traditions, and turn to Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent. And so, if it be Thy good pleasure, establish our empire in that distant land on a surer foundation than heretofore, that we Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture, may give Thee thanks for ever, and show forth Thy praise

from generation to generation. These and all other mercies, we humbly beg, not for our own worthiness, but for Thy love, and through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

"O God, our refuge and strength in every time of trouble, mercifully receive these our prayers and intercessions for our armies now engaged in defence of their Sovereign's rights, and of the lives of their brethren, who are in peril through violence and treachery. Be with them, we beseech Thee, in all their trials and privations. Let them enter into battle with hearts full of repentance towards Thee, and of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; and crown with success their courage in their country's cause. Preserve them alike from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that flieth by day. Relieve the sick and wounded with the consolations of Thy Blessed Spirit, and support the fatherless and widows in their affliction. Grant that all the sorrows and trials which are endured may work together for the everlasting welfare of those who suffer them. Hear us, O Heavenly Father, for the sake of Thy dear Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

"After the Prayer for the Queen, or instead of the Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, let the following be used.

"O Almighty God, we beseech Thee of Thy great goodness to receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thy Divine Majesty in this day of necessity and peril. Mercifully forgive the sins whereby we have provoked Thy chastisements, and grant that the judgments which Thou hast sent may work in our hearts a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more constant endeavour to conform to Thy goodness in maintaining tranquillity at home, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Look with an eye of pity and compassion upon those who have been suddenly thrown into affliction by the calamities of their friends and relatives. Visit the fatherless and widows with the consolations of Thy holy Spirit, and enable them, under the burdens which they have been called to bear, to lift up their hearts towards that heavenly kingdom where pain and sorrow and war and hatred shall be no more. And as Thou hast commanded us to love our enemies, and to pray for them that despitefully use us, have mercy, we beseech Thee, even on those who have shown no mercy, and whose malice and cruelty has turned to sorrow and mourning the homes of many families in this land. Deliver them from the blindness of that idolatry and superstition which has encouraged their murderous rebellion. Turn them from the gross darkness which now covers them to the light of the everlasting Gospel, that so our present calamities may be overruled to the promotion of Thy glory, and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Hear us, O Lord our God, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Wesleyans, by a formal act of their Conference, have determined that the day set apart for humiliation shall be solemnly observed by them, and that in all their chapels throughout the country collections shall be made on that day on behalf of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the mutiny in India.

On Sunday morning, in accordance with the Pastoral which was read on the previous Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout the diocese of Westminster, a general collection was made on behalf of the Mutiny Fund in all the churches. At the Metropolitan Church of St. Mary, Moorfields, Cardinal Wiseman assisted in the Exposition, and carried the "Blessed Sacrament" in procession. The church was densely crowded, as it was expected his eminence would preach, but no sermon was delivered. Similar services were performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, at which the Rt. Rev. Dr. Grant assisted.

A committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland are issuing a minute recommending that there should be a collection in behalf of the fund for the sufferers in India, made in all the churches of the establishment on the day appointed by her Majesty as a day of humiliation.

BURGLARY AND MURDER NEAR STOCKPORT.—A remarkable murder has been committed at Bramall, near Stockport. Mr. James Henderson, an old farmer, was sleeping alone on the night of Tuesday; at two o'clock in the morning the numerous inmates of the house were roused by the report of fire-arms. James Henderson, the eldest son, declared that he had just fired at a burglar on the stairs, that three others ran from his father's bedroom, and that all four got away; he had not hit the robber, for the charge of his gun was found in the wall. Old Henderson was dead in his bed, with the upper jaw shot away. Some gold had been abstracted from a writing-case. There were no signs of a forcible entry into the house. After a preliminary investigation by the police, James Henderson was taken into custody on a charge of murdering his father. The house-dog did not bark on the night of the murder, as it is assumed he would have done had strangers been in the house. Shots taken out of the deceased's head were similar to those discharged by James into the wall of the staircase. The paper wadding used in the charge which killed the father, and that in the gun fired by the son, were both, it is stated, torn from the page of a book which belonged to the son. It had been said that the son was on bad terms with his father; but the mother makes a contrary statement. An inquiry is proceeding.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The details received by the Overland Mail confirm, in the main, the accuracy of the full summary of news published by the Government and given in our last number, besides supplying many omissions and much additional and interesting information. The newest piece of intelligence is the proposed expedition of Sir J. Outram to the relief of Lucknow. That gallant officer had gone to Dinapore, in command of that district united with Cawnpore. A letter from Benares of the 17th, reports that "General Outram has stopped the advance of the reinforcements on their way to Cawnpore, with the intention of collecting a force to advance on Lucknow from the Fyzabad side." It was probable that when strong enough he would proceed up either the Gogra or Goomtree rivers, and rendezvous at Azimghur, where it is not unlikely he would find the 3,000 Ghoorkas sent down from the Nepalese hills, who had been ordered to fall back upon Azimghur from Goruckpore. The Gogra is navigable by steamers to Fyzabad, which place he could reach without meeting any enemy but villagers. Fyzabad is thirty-seven miles from Lucknow. But whether he could reach Lucknow in time to relieve the garrison is doubtful. According to one statement, the march *via* Ghazepore, Azimghur, and Fyzabad, is at this season of the year all but impracticable. "The country is under water; there are no roads, and carriage is not procurable. Should this route be attempted the relieving force could not reach Lucknow before October. The third route, that by water up the Gogra, is very hazardous; the river itself has never been attempted by steamer; its depth of water is dependent entirely on the continuation of the heavy rains we have lately experienced; its channel is unexplored."

There are various accounts from the beleaguered garrison. General Neill reports:—"Native accounts from Lucknow represent them holding out well; and the enemy making no impression." It is stated that Havelock's forward march had had the good effect of drawing off the rebels, and enabled the besieged, in one of their sorties, to make a considerable addition to their stock of provisions. It was said also that the Oude insurgents had quarrelled. The *Calcutta Englishman* has the following hopeful report:—"We hear that the rebellious native army of Lucknow is reducing itself; half of the 40,000 have dispersed, and gone to their homes to cultivate land, &c."—The *Hurkaru* says:—

The greatest anxiety is naturally felt for the safety of Lucknow, and there are not wanting suspicions that it has already fallen; but these cannot be traced to any justifiable source, and we should be sorry to encourage them without good cause, especially as a catastrophe at Lucknow similar to that of Cawnpore would be far more horrible, because the garrison is larger, and the number of ladies and children far greater. Up to the present time, we repeat, there is no ground for apprehension on this score.

The latest intelligence of the Lucknow garrison comes by way of Bombay, is dated as recently as Aug. 14, and reports "all well."

Meanwhile there is no doubt that General Havelock was unable to make another advance from Cawnpore. It was on the 30th of July that this gallant general first crossed the Ganges; on the 4th of August he was compelled by sickness to fall back; on the 5th he advanced again, and fought two more actions, with the usual result. His further advance was checked by an obstacle which it would have been mere madness to attempt surmounting; 50,000 men, entrenched in a position of great strength on the other side of a deep and rapid river, rendered the relief of Lucknow impossible, and made instant retreat imperative. The retreat was conducted in perfect order, and on the 13th Havelock re-crossed the Ganges. But the labours of his indefatigable band were not yet over. Bithoor had been re-occupied by the enemy, and on the 16th Havelock attacked it, carried the position, and captured two guns. Of the unconquered spirit which to the last animated this brigade of heroes a vivid proof is given in a letter from a non-commissioned officer of the 78th Highlanders, written on the 13th, which relates to the action of the previous day, the last which took place before the final retreat:—

There were only 120 of the 78th Highlanders present, the remainder being sick. Our whole force consisted of 800 men, including Sikhs. A great many followers were cut to pieces by the enemy's cavalry and round shot. There were two guns playing on the 78th, which would no doubt have destroyed every man of us but for our timely resolution—a desperate one, no doubt, but it had to be done, or all would have perished beneath the deadly fire. General Havelock was calmly looking on; he knew well what we desired; and before he gave the order to advance, all rushed forward at the charge, and in less than five minutes captured two guns and four horses, bayoneting a number of the enemy who tried to save the guns (two brass 9-pounders). General Havelock rode up after us, crying out, "Well done, brave Highlanders! You have this day saved yourselves and

your comrades!" We did not lose a man in the charge, though it was thought by other corps to be a mad attempt. As we started to charge, the last round of grape shot went immediately over the heads of our small band of men: but in their haste to fire, the enemy lost their elevation, so we thus escaped. Private McGrath and myself were struck in the action, but only bruised, the shot having first hit the ground. McGrath received five balls on different parts of his body, so he had to face to the rear. I was merely struck on the hip-bone with only one ball, therefore I ran on, not heeding it.

From the latest accounts there is too much reason to fear that Havelock's position at the date of the last despatches was one of extreme peril. From all sides the mutineers were closing in on him. From Oude, which is evidently the stronghold of the insurrection, a vast host hovers on the left bank of the Ganges; from the west, the Gwalior mutineers were preparing to cross the Jumna in force; and Havelock was too weak to attempt to contest the passage. From the south-west the mutineers of Dinapore were moving up to complete the fatal circle. Such was the state of things, on or about the 16th of August, in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore; and on the 23rd of August the Secretary to the Government of India, writing from Calcutta says:—"Adequate reinforcements, it is feared, cannot reach him (Havelock) in less than ten days or a fortnight from the present time"—that is, not before the 2nd or 6th of September. It would thus appear that Havelock and Neill will be driven to hold out as best they may till the tardy arrival of reinforcements up the tortuous windings of the Ganges. These reinforcements have been, it is feared, stopped by General Outram. A later report from the Bombay Government is as follows:—

We have news from Cawnpore dated the 18th inst. On the 16th General Havelock engaged the rebels about twelve miles from Cawnpore. Two guns were taken. Captain Mackenzie and fifteen men were wounded; none killed. The troops were very hard worked; the cholera was bad; fourteen men and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 78th Highlanders, had died of it.

The dates from Delhi *via* Calcutta extend to Aug. 14th. All the papers are at one in the report that the rebels are quarrelling among themselves, and are in want of provisions and ammunition. It is also stated that the mutineers have offered to surrender on condition of a certain number being spared, and that the answer given them was, that they must surrender at discretion. General Wilson is acting with much judgment. Having protected his right flank and right rear by breastworks, he had kept his men well under cover during the conflicts which had ensued; a system of fighting which entailed great loss on the enemy with little loss on our side. The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a spirited description of the combats before Delhi:—

On the 31st [July] they came out all round, and kept up a good deal of desultory skirmishing, whilst a large force moved out in columns, with elephants and guns, towards Rohtuck, in our rear. The living stream poured out behind the Eed Gah without ceasing, from seven in the morning till noon. Parties moved also from the North-western or Cashmere gate, and when they cleared the town the entrances were closed. The rebels intended to re-establish in our rear the bridges over a deep nullah which we destroyed some time ago. They threw as many as seven, but the stream swelling carried them off; so that the force returned to Delhi without effecting anything. Their line marching in and out afforded our gunners excellent practice; and, notwithstanding the heavy firing from a couple of nine-pounders in position near the Cashmere gate, and from the Western bastion, our centre and left batteries made some capital shots. After a desultory attack, during which the rebels approached as near as a hundred yards to our breastworks, they returned into Delhi. Buttons cut off from the uniforms of the dead proved that we had to deal on this occasion with the 18th Bareilly Regiment, the 57th Ferozepore Regiment, and the 7th Gwalior or Nusseerabad Regiment. The 1st of August being the Mohammedan festival of the Buckree Eed, the enemy swarmed out of camp in vast numbers on every side. They commenced an attack on Metcalfe House, and extended all along our front to the right flank. Their tower batteries maintained a perpetual fire of shot and shells, whilst the mutineers kept up a musketry fire at our breastworks—all to no purpose. The troops in camp did not even turn out, and the pickets alone sufficed to keep off this wild and unenergetic attack. Great as their losses were from exposure to the fire of our Enfields, they kept their position all day and all night, sometimes coming within twenty-five yards of our breastworks. In the darkness they made four combined attacks against the pickets; but were repulsed each time, with loss, by grape, losing many dead and leaving their wounded behind. At daylight, emboldened by seeing that we would not emerge from the defences, they made a final and closer assault; when the 61st, 60th, and Ghoorkas, at last issued out, and in a brilliant charge drove back and killed a considerable number. Reliefs of the 75th Kumaon Battalion (Ghoorkas), but recently arrived, Coke's Rifles, and other supports, now came up, and kept the mutineers at bay until two o'clock in the afternoon, when, tired of their ineffectual endeavours, the enemy withdrew. . . . The enemy had all sorts of dodges to get to the batteries and over the breastworks, and at one time they were so close as to be capable of speaking to our fellows, as they were black-guarding each other: they were up to within twenty or twenty-five yards of the breastwork, hiding behind the rocks, firing in the air, shouting, and making great work. They managed their field-pieces very well, but are great muffs at the rocket practice; in fact, they killed some of their own men in battery. Four or five of the infantry silenced one of their guns at the long

range, and the men got great praise for the good shots they made. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded, Captain Travers, of Coke's Sikh Rifles, being among the former. It is calculated that the rebels must have fired at least 200,000 rounds of cartridge.

The conflict was not renewed until the 6th, when a slight attack made on the Metcalfe-house battery was easily repulsed. During that day, however, they managed to establish a battery between the Cashmere gate and the Metcalfe-house picket. On the 8th and following days the fighting was confined to desultory skirmishes, in which we lost only a few men. On the 8th their powder-manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell; and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. As the battery above mentioned gave great annoyance, partly enfilading one of our batteries, it was found necessary to keep down its fire by bringing a number of guns to bear upon it. This, however, we presume, was not effective, for on the 12th the brigadier ordered it to be stormed. On the morning of that day the troops issued forth and carried it by surprise, capturing four guns; but lost in the gallant exploit 112 killed and wounded, including eight officers among the latter.

The latest from Delhi is the following despatch, through General Neill, dated Aug. 14:—

The English were never in a better position than now in camp. The mutineers are quite dispirited by the utter failure of their attacks on the 1st and 2nd, their loss estimated by themselves at 3,000. The dispersion of the rebels may now be really looked for. Nine hundred of the Neemuch Force alone never returned to the city after the attack of the 1st. The loss of the British was under thirty. The Hindoos have killed five butchers for having slaughtered cows, no retaliation was attempted by the Mohammedans. Brigadier Chamberlane's and Colonel Seaton's wounds progressing favourably."

The insurgents appear to be in want of powder, percussion caps, and money. The King was most uncomfortable in his quarters, our artillery having found his Majesty's range. The Mohammedans and Hindoos were quarrelling for the use of the water tanks. All were greatly discouraged by the uniform defeat of the recent sorties. In this extremity the question was whether to go—whether to consult discretion by going down the Delhi side of the Jumna or to take the more valorous course of crossing the river by the bridge of boats, and making for Oude.

It would appear that on the 31st of July the British army was 6,200 strong, with 1,060 sick and wounded. Up to the 20th of August some 5,000 would have been added. There had been sent away 340 sick and wounded. In the twenty-three actions that had been fought up to that date there had been killed 22 officers and 296 men, and wounded 72 officers and 990 men. The mutineers themselves appear to have been of opinion that the attack would not much longer be delayed.

The King of Delhi is said to have sent away his zenana [harem] to Rohtuk, or, according to another account, to Kutub, on the road to Muttra. One report asserts that this latter station will be the next resort of the insurgents, and that they are fortifying it, or the approaches to it, in advance. But this I do not credit, and rather anticipate that the flight of such of the rebels as survive the fall of the place will be across, rather than down the bank of the Jumna. Either course is perfectly open to them, so far as our power to intercept them is concerned; but I imagine that they would most naturally make for Rohilcund and Oude, and unfortunately, the bridge of boats is still in existence for their passage across the river. An attempt recently made by us to destroy this means of communication between the city and the further bank of the Jumna was unsuccessful.

According to the *Poonah Observer* of August 27th the King of Delhi had offered to make terms with us, on the condition that thirty-six lakhs of rupees annually, instead of fifteen as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was, of course, peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted. A gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service writing from Umballah on the 12th of August seems to expect the early fall of Delhi. He says:—

We have so often heard of the enemy being dispirited, deserting, &c., while notwithstanding they attack us (the besiegers) as constantly as ever, that those stories must be received with caution; but they are now so uniform and constant that I think there must be something in them and that the mutineers are not so plucky and confident as before. Whether we shall, as is so strongly asserted, attack Delhi within a week I do not pretend to say. I should think we must make a breach in the wall first, and though five 24-pounders went down with General Nicholson, the siege train (a second-class one) only left Ferozepore on the 10th, and cannot be at Delhi before September. God grant that somehow or other we may finish the place without being prostrated by the sickly season; that is still our great danger. But the army has been blessed with wonderful health; there is still very little sickness, and, with abundant supplies, tolerable comforts, and constitutions apparently inured to heat, our men do not complain.

From Meerut we have a confirmation of the report that desertion from Delhi was going on. A letter dated August 10th, says "that a body of 500 men

crossed the Ganges into Rohilcund at the Ghurnuk-tesur Ghaut, and 250 more were seen at Hauper taking the same direction."

It does not seem that General Cortlandt was likely soon to reach the camp. He had work of his own to do. That officer was at Jhansi on the 7th of August, and would have to engage a large body of insurgents of the 4th and 9th Native Infantry and 14th Irregulars and Huriana Contingent Infantry, strongly entrenched, fourteen miles south-west of Hansi, in the Ranghur village of Jumulpoor.

The news from the Punjab continued to be cheering. At Mooltan, on the 11th, sixty men of the Bombay Fusiliers disarmed the whole of the native artillery, and brought in the guns to the fort. This measure was adopted by Sir John Lawrence, notwithstanding the previous staunchness of the men, who had not flinched from executing sentences of death against mutineers. Sir John was at Lahore, hard at work, enlisting and training his new levies. He has already nominated the officers for sixteen new Punjab Irregular Infantry Corps, to be numbered from the 7th to the 22nd inclusive, and hopes to have before the year is out, an army of 30,000 men, entirely Sikhs, hill-men, and Punjaubees Mussulmans; not one Hindoo or Hindostani Mohammedan. His province was, at the latest dates, quite tranquil.

We have already recorded the mutiny of the 26th Native Infantry regiment at Lahore, though disarmed. They fled—not to Delhi; but unarmed and apparently without hope or plan—into the centre of a hostile country. A terrible retribution awaited them. They were pursued by the police and some of the new levies.

At a place forty miles from Lahore they attempted to cross the river. When the Deputy-Commissioner of Umritsar reached the spot the next afternoon he found that "about 150 men had been shot or drowned by his police, aided by the villagers; 160 were captured on an island in the river; thirty-five were counted drowning in trying to get off. Numerous fugitives were brought in from all quarters during the night; 237 were summarily executed yesterday (August 1st) forty-one died from fatigue, and about twenty-one more had been apprehended in neighbouring villages. In round numbers, 500 men are thus accounted for. If to these be added the furlough and sick men, the Bhoopore men, the Sikhs, and Punjaubees, and some guards who remained, the total strength of the whole regiment is approximately given." This is from the official bulletin. Twenty-nine more of this regiment have since been executed.

In this province Hindostanees are ejected from all office, and everything is given to Punjaubees. The only difficulty in the Punjab is money.

All civil employees and all military servants (says a private letter) upon whom the experiment can be safely tried are to be kept six months in arrear of pay. In truth we are attempting to reconquer India with the resources of the Punjab, a task to which it is not equal; and that money has not been raised on any terms and sent up from Bombay is another instance of want of appreciation of the crisis from which very dangerous consequences may follow.

Agra accounts extend to the 12th of August. All was well since the battle already described. The fort, where the garrison and inhabitants had taken refuge, has not been threatened, though all the houses in cantonments and the civil lines have been destroyed by the *budmashes* (i. e., blackguards) of the city and the 3,000 prisoners whom, in spite of warnings which they have received for years past, the Government insisted upon keeping in the heart of the station. The value of the property thus destroyed is immense; for the merchants were prosperous, and their large shops abounded with the most costly articles of necessity or luxury, obtained from home at great expense, and for the loss of which they, as well as the other sufferers, need not, and of course do not, expect to obtain one sixpence of compensation. The books of the Agra Bank are said to be destroyed; but this statement is contradicted. One of the Calcutta papers rejoices on Brigadier Polwhele having been superseded by Colonel H. Fraser. It would seem that the fear of a visit from the Gwalior contingent with a siege train, was groundless. These rebels were moving upon Cawnpore. A lady writing on the 12th says:—

We have been very well ever since we came in the fort, indeed we have nothing to complain of on the score of health. The fort, thank God, is very healthy, considering how many human beings are crowded in it. Including servants, we have 5,000 persons sleeping every night within the walls. We are all very cheerful considering the circumstances, and when we assemble outside our quarters we are almost a merry party. . . . There are only about twenty houses unburnt in cantonments, and not more than two or three in the civil lines, so we are likely to remain in the fort some time longer. We are, however, allowed to go outside the gates in the daytime, and some fortunate persons whose houses, being close to the fort, have not been destroyed, are gone out to live in them. We tried very hard to get one of the houses near the fort, but they were all taken. We, however, go out for a drive every morning, which is very great pleasure after being shut up so long.

The country between Allahabad and Calcutta continues to be very unsettled—being overrun with

mutineers. Benares was quiet. A letter from that city dated August 14, says:—

The Rajghat Fort is fast approaching completion, and it really is a wonderfully strong-looking place. We are very fortunate in our engineers here. Lieutenants Stewart and Limond being as able as they are hard working; and Mr. Peddie's method of carrying on several parts of the work, at the same time proves him a master of system and detail. Some three or four large-mouthed and very long guns are pointed towards the city, and the moral effect of their appearance is great. There is little fear of an attack on this place, except from Oude, and now that we know the remainder of the China force is arriving in Calcutta, we shall do very well. The time that is lost in detaining steamers at each station is painful to think of. We are in constant dread of the mutineer and deserter Sepoys, who are continually passing this way en route to the Upper Provinces.

The following short narrative affords striking evidence of the insecurity of the neighbouring country:—

A lady and gentleman have recently come into the station from Jehanabad, terribly wounded. They were attacked by a body of ruffians, among whom were recognised four Sepoys. The gentleman escaped death by feigning it; he was knocked over by a sword cut, which took off his ear almost; and he received other wounds. The cowardly wretches then left him for dead, and proceeded to drag his unfortunate wife out of the buggy; she had a child in her arms, of a year old, and after giving her a severe blow on the head with a club, another man was about to give the *coup de grace*, when the little child looked up in the man's face, and it actually stopped the blow and saved the lady's life. As soon as the occurrence became known to some of the villagers and zemindars, they at once gave every succour to these poor people, and brought them into Benares. This occurred at Jehanabad.

The province of Behar, as will be seen from a private letter given below, continues exposed to revolted Sepoys. The rebels who mutinied at Dinapore had gone to Sasseram, on the Grand Trunk Road. Some reports say that the mutineers are entrenching themselves; others that they are marching towards the Kurmumasse. A party of Europeans was going after them from Benares. They had cut the telegraph wire, and stopped the dāk, in consequence of which communication with Calcutta was interrupted for several days. The Bhagulpore Hill Rangers had followed the example of their brethren, and had gone off in a body. The Ramghur Battalion had also mutinied. Two companies were desirous of protecting their officers, and therefore warned them to be off before the others came up. They accordingly started from Dorunda and got away safe. About three lakhs of treasure at Hazareebagh were plundered by these loyal and faithful soldiers. It is stated from Mirzapore that on the 3rd of August a body of rebels was at no great distance, that the 47th had been disarmed, and that Lieutenant Priestly, of the engineers, had arrived to hasten the completion of an entrenchment.

Some of the native landowners were taking the alarm. Baboo Rogoonundon Singh and Hurparkar-narain Singh, zemindars of wealth and influence in Tirhoot, have offered to place their wealth and property at the entire disposal of Government, in any way in which they can be made available for the public service at the present juncture. A letter from Singhbhoon, dated 10th August, states that the several independent Rajahs in the neighbourhood will support Government in the present emergency, and have resolved to raise troops forthwith.

We have now official accounts of the relief of Arrah by the gallant band under Major Eyre. In his official report that officer describes the defence of the house of Mr. Wako, the magistrate, which was besieged by the rebels, to have been "almost miraculous." Mr. Boyle, the engineer, in giving an account of the defence, says:—

We numbered sixteen gentlemen and fifty of Rattray's Sikh police. Our assailants were some thousands, Coor Sing heading the mutineers. The fire was occasionally very heavy and close, and for four days and nights, with intervals, two small cannon played upon our little fort, which, though shattered, was still tenable. Yesterday morning when we were relieved by a small force of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, three guns and some volunteers, numbering in all about 230 men, under Major Eyre. . . . Our besieged party has been signally and remarkably preserved, not a man being killed, and but one (a Sikh) at all dangerously wounded. The warm reception and precision of our fire kept our assailants at a distance, but we have reason to believe that from forty to fifty were killed and a large number wounded. Some of the latter have since been seized and hanged. Every bungalow has been looted, and almost all property of every kind burnt, carried off, or destroyed. As the railway works are of course in abeyance, I am acting as engineer to the little army, and restoring the communication over bridges, &c., broken down by the mutineers.

The success of Major Eyre's force is mainly attributable to the gallantry of Capt. the Hon. E. P. Hastings, as is confessed in the official despatches. "A Volunteer" is more specific in his description of the fight:—

You will be glad to learn that we arrived here this morning all alive and well, after a hard struggle with the rebels, whom we put to flight yesterday on the other side of Moosar. Captain Hastings led a gallant charge which sent them flying, and if it had not been for him, I fear that very few, if any, of us would have escaped. They were surrounding us on all sides, as we

now hear they did the party sent up from Dinapore a few nights ago. Flushed with that victory, they appear to have had more confidence and daring than their cowardly race usually exhibits, but when we were in the greatest danger yesterday, I said, "Advance upon them and they are sure to fly; advance upon them at once, or we are lost." There was a hesitation and delay on the part of the major in command, which had well nigh proved fatal. I urged and entreated that we should remain no longer in the position in which we then were. The brutes were close round us on all sides and the shots were whizzing past us by the score. At length Capt. Hastings went to the major, and requested permission to head a charge, which he did most gallantly, followed by a handful of riflemen and several of the volunteers. Kelly behaved nobly, as also Barber, Nichol, Burrows, McDonald, Nelson, Tarby, and Hughes. We marched on to the Bonass along the line (having diverged from the dak road on the other side Gungy Nullah, the bridge which they had smashed.) At the Bonass we were detained until this morning, having to make a bridge for the guns and baggage.

During the night the rebels left precipitately, accompanied by Rajah Koor Singh. They went off in the direction of Botar and Jugdeerpore. Major Eyre lost no time in following them. At the latter place he came up with them and routed them again; the Rajah fleeing to the hills, in the vicinity of Rhotas Ghur. It appears from later intelligence that the gallant major has routed the Rajah and his followers a third time, a little below Jugdeerpore, and had inflicted great loss upon them. From Shergotty it is said that all the officers of that station have joined their respective duties, leaving behind the ladies at the presidency. The troops going up from Calcutta will clear the Great Trunk Road.

News from Calcutta extends to the 23rd of Aug.—two days before the commencement of the Mohurrum. Very extensive arrangements have been made for the protection of the city, pickets of regular troops and the Volunteer Guards being posted day and night at the principal points, and patrols being kept up at all hours. Considering all these precautions, it was not expected that any serious disturbance would arise. The presence of Sir Colin Campbell appeared to inspire great confidence; and it is, perhaps, owing to him that the native artillery at Dumdum had been disarmed, and that it had been resolved that the native troops should be everywhere disarmed. The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—

We may now confidently expect that the well-known energy of this gallant soldier, and his experience in Indian warfare, will give confidence throughout the country, and tend materially to the restoration of order. Sir Patrick Grant resumes his command at Madras, and it is currently reported, that he has declared, that while here he was a mere cypher, having responsibility without power, and that he is glad to return to a place where he feels that he can be of some use.

Troops were being sent up the country—some by rail to Raneegunge, and others by water—including some of the Madras Sepoys. In addition to the arrivals already mentioned, 2,000 more troops were expected almost immediately. General Hearsey commanding the station of Barrackpore, addressed the native troops at a general parade on the 16th. The object of the harangue was to induce the Sepoys to volunteer for foreign service, i.e. for China. The speech did not meet with any response; the general then desired any of the men who were willing to volunteer to do so through their respective commanding officers.

The Naval Brigade with six 68-pounders, two 24-pound howitzers, and two field pieces, under Captain Peel started for Allahabad on the 18th. On the 19th there was a public meeting, which recorded its opinion that martial law should be established in Calcutta, and a petition embodying that opinion was presented to Government. General Lloyd had not placed himself on the sick list, and had not resigned. He was under arrest, preparatory to being subjected to court-martial. Lord Elgin was to leave for China on the 25th. In order to withdraw the Sikhs from future contact with Hindoos or Mussulmans, they have been formed into separate corps, which will be denominated volunteer Sikh regiments. The Government has also accepted the services of the Sikh chief Gholab Singh, who is to be allowed to raise 5,000 Dogree Sikh infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and a battery of six field pieces. On the 20th instant a letter was received by the registrar of the Sudder Court, from an official in the Mofussil, stating, for the information of the court, that the Mohammedans in every part of Bengal were sure to rise against the Christians during the approaching Mohurrum. The letter had not been made public. Several Mohammedans had been arrested by the Volunteer Guards. Suspicious papers and 700 rupees were found upon their persons. It would seem that the Calcutta people had been led to expect 11,000 troops overland—a woful blunder. All the steamers from Calcutta to Suez have been prepared for the reception of troops, in the event of such coming overland.

We have now details of the serious events that happened at Nusseerabad and Neemuch in Rajpoo-

tana. We take the version of the *Times*' Bombay correspondent:—

At the former station the 1st Bombay Lancers are quartered, and 200 of the 12th Native Infantry, with a portion of the Queen's 83rd, and a half-troup of European horse artillery. On the 10th of this month, a fanatic Mohammedan of the Lancers, maddened by "bhag," appeared on the lines of his regiment, and by his furious and inflammatory gestures and addresses excited a considerable commotion, which spread through the cantonment, and was represented as due to a mutiny of the regiment. As previously arranged, all the infantry were at once ordered out to protect the guns, but only a small number of the detachment of the 12th followed Captain Holbrow, their commanding officer. It was soon discovered that it was one madman only of the Lancers that was at fault, and that he had betaken himself to the 12th lines. Thither the whole force proceeded under Brigadier Macan. The Lancer rode out and fired at the brigadier's head, fortunately without effect, and he was himself brought from the saddle by a pistol-shot fired by Lieutenant Swanson, of the Artillery, which inflicted a wound that shortly proved fatal. The recusant 12th, moody and silent, but perfectly quiet, were then disarmed, after an address by the brigadier. The affair is now under investigation. It appears certain that it was not premeditated, but some of the men behaved, I am told, very badly, and will be selected for punishment at once. They are Purdasees. At Neemuch the mutiny seems to have been confined to the 2nd Light Cavalry, and to about twenty of the corps only, of whom eight have deserted. The 12th detachment at this station, unlike their brethren at Nusseerabad, appear to have behaved quite well. One of the 83rd lost his life in the affray, it is said, by a stray shot from a comrade.

There has also been a serious outbreak at the Sanatorium of Mount Aboo, near Deasa, in Guzerat, on the border of Rajpootana. The men of the Joudpore Legion rose on the 21st, and after firing into the commanding officer's house and the barracks, and plundering the bazaar, were repelled by a volley from the convalescents and invalids of the 83rd, and descended the hill. One of their wounded was taken and hanged, the others they carried away in the dense fog. Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Colonel George Lawrence, the Agent in Rajpootana, was staying on the hill. At her house was posted a guard of the Joudpore men. They left quietly early in the morning, in obedience to one of the servants, who bade them remember by whose favour they had so long eaten the English salt, and do no harm to the family of the colonel. The mutineers are thought to have gone to join their comrades at Erinpoora, where the authorities are on the look-out for them.

A fearful catastrophe, attended with heavy loss of life, has occurred at Joudpore. The King's magazine was struck by lightning, and 900 human beings were killed and wounded by the explosion, which also destroyed property of the value of one million pounds sterling.

From the Bombay Presidency the news is on the whole unsatisfactory. The city itself is safe enough, but, says the *Times*' correspondent—

Taking into consideration all that has now occurred in the way of disaffection throughout this presidency, whether in Rajpootana or in the Southern Mahratta country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army are slowly but surely giving way under the strong temptation. Let Delhi fall pretty quickly, and we are safe; but let there be a check or a disaster, there or elsewhere, or even much delay, and I fear we (I speak of course of the presidency generally, not of Bombay itself) shall see troublous times.

We have already given the particulars of the mutiny of part of the 27th Bombay Native Infantry regiment at Kolapore in the Southern Mahratta country. Since then the remainder of the regiment at head-quarters, and also the detachment at Rutnagherry, have been disarmed by Colonel Le Grand Jacob, who has gone down to the district with special powers. At Dharwar and Belgaum respectively are the 28th and 29th Regiments, raised at the same time with the 27th.

Both were undoubtedly wavering, and have probably only been saved from open outbreak by the timely arrival of the 2nd Europeans, who, by the excellent arrangements of the Government and the naval authorities, were presented at the various stations at a time of year when, as some of the 28th exultingly declared, the coast was closed and no English could be brought down. Many executions have taken place—of mutinous prisoners at Kolapore, and at Belgaum of seditious agitators and of one native officer of the 29th. At the latter station all the sentences were ordered by a native court-martial.

At Sattara the townspeople have been disarmed. At Poona the church was guarded on Sundays by troops and a loaded 6-pounder! It is reported, from the South Mahratta country that the Raja of Akul-kote, a short distance from Sholapore, has raised the standard of rebellion, and had already 20,000 men at his back! The Bombay correspondent of the *Daily News* tells of some military arrangements:—

No less than three movable columns are to be formed in the Bombay Presidency; one in Guzerat, another in Scinde, the third in the Deccan, with its head-quarters at Poona. The Deccan column will have two siege trains, one troop of Horse Artillery, two field batteries with Europeans attached, one regiment Native Light Cavalry, one regiment of Scinde Horse, three European infantry regiments, three companies of Sappers, one Native Infantry regiment, and a Beloochee battalion. The Poona column will probably be formed in November, the three, moving towards the north-west, Rajpoo-

tana, and the Nizam's country. The transport corps will also be reorganised by that time. The Deccan column, as I before informed you, will be under the command of Brigadier-General L. Jacob.

Further details have been received of the mutiny of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry in the Madras Presidency which had been ordered to Calcutta—having volunteered for foreign service.

On its march from Bangalore the men halted at Stree-pormutoor, twenty-six miles from Madras, and refused to proceed unless certain claims for pay, prize-money, and pensions, in abeyance since 1837, were forthwith liquidated. This was mutiny as clear as any that we have seen in these unfortunate days. The officers in charge sent to Madras for instructions, and the Government had the weakness to comply with the desire of the Sepoys. Instead of making an example, they held out a premium on mutiny. The 8th marched on to Poona-malee, thirteen miles from Madras, and there halted again. The men refused to march on any terms whatever. "They would not make war on their countrymen," they said. It became imperiously necessary now to disarm the regiment; and this was effected under the muzzles of a detachment of artillery, fortunately at hand, to awe the mutineers. Arms and ammunition, with the exception of swords, were taken away, the horses led off to Madras and embarked for Calcutta, whilst the men were marched to Arcot, to do dismounted duty. The 3rd Cavalry at Arcot was ordered to Bangalore to take the place of the 8th. As yet the mutinous conduct of these men has been left unpunished.

This affair did not fail to create considerable anxiety at Madras, where great precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak amongst the Mussulmans during the Mohurrum, at its height about the 29th of August. "In addition to the nightly patrols of the mounted police we have (says a letter from that capital) the volunteer cavalry doing the same duty, and the ten companies of the infantry volunteers are picketed in various parts of Madras." Another letter says:—

We have a steam-frigate moored in front of Triplicane; and prepared upon emergency to sweep that nest of Mussulman corruption, sloth, dissipation, and starvation into destruction. For myself, I am not in the least apprehensive of an outbreak. The Triplicane rabble is utterly despicable, and the Sepoys here have not, so far as I am induced to believe, received a sufficient stimulant to excite them to rebel. This opinion is pretty general. Nevertheless, ladies are putting up in the fort, and many of those who care not to lodge there altogether go to pass the night within the walls.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Arcot and Vellore, whose Mussulman inhabitants are known to be disaffected. A letter from Hyderabad reports all quiet, and the Mohurrum passing off peaceably.

The Minister is firm in no less degree than the Resident, and unmoved by the danger which certain disaffected and designing persons represent to him as threatening his person or his welfare. He has taken his part, and maintains it consistently and courageously. The Nizam is faithful to the alliance, cordially, and I am disposed to think as well from a high dignified feeling, as from taking the subject in a proper view.

Gholab Singh, ruler of Cashmere, died on the 3rd inst., very staunch and true to us to the last. The Sikh troops that he had arranged to send us will still, it appears, be forthcoming.

THE OUTBREAK AT GYA, NEAR PATNA.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman residing at Gya, a flourishing city in the province of Behar. The narrative is a sad picture of the sudden losses and reverses that overtake our countrymen in India:—

Patna, Aug. 9.

My dear Mother,—I am thankful to say that we are in comparative safety here, and I am at leisure to give you some particulars of our flight. The district had been in a disturbed state for some time, and the adjoining one is in the hands of the mutineers, who defeated an English force sent to relieve it. Under these circumstances, the commissioner, who is the chief authority in the province, thought he was consulting our safety by ordering us, with the troops and the treasure (if we could bring it), to leave Gya. It was thought also that the regiments to the east of us, who were on the point of mutiny, might attack Gya on their way up country. However this might be, we had only a few hours' notice to remove, and had little or no time to place in safety anything we possessed. I was more fortunate than most others in saving nearly all my clothes, but I fear that my books, buggy and horse, are lost, and my furniture is gone to a certainty. The town remained so quiet for some time after our departure that we were on the point of returning, when we heard that the row had taken place, that the gaol was opened, the town plundered, and that in fact we could not go back. Accordingly we retraced our weary steps to Patna, where we arrived on Wednesday. It appears that the disturbance took place when the magistrate and collector, who had remained behind, attempted to move the treasure, and to take it on to Calcutta. This the native guards and the rabble of the city opposed, and the former, releasing the gaol prisoners, pursued with them the treasure and the escort of European soldiery that guarded it. The Europeans, it seems, repulsed them, and the treasure is now on the way to Calcutta, but no Europeans being left in the place, the turbulent rabble of the city had it all their own way, gutted our houses, burnt the public offices, and plundered the town. To me, who had comparatively little to lose, this is not a great blow, though I would gladly have saved my books; but to some the loss has been very heavy, all the accumulated furniture and comforts of a lifetime gone at once, and that in a country where it is difficult, nay almost impossible, to replace them. My chief loss is the breaking up of a happy home, where I hoped to be settled for some time to come. I had given up my own house, and was living with Mr. and Mrs. T—— in unalloyed comfort; but

trouble came after trouble. First Mrs. T—— was obliged to go down to Calcutta, where, thank God, she and the other ladies and children are in safety; and then we had to go, and leave the house to be plundered and destroyed. I have no doubt A—— will sympathise with us in our vexation at the loss of the snow-white Persian kitten—a superb creature, which we had brought up almost from its birth—and the pet doves. The mercy of God in bringing us here in safety has been too great for us to think of our losses. Though it was the height of the rains, we had fine weather and moonlight nights during our whole journey; had the usual weather of the season, dark nights and heavy rain, overtaken us, our discomfort would have been great indeed. The journey, in fact, has done me good; after office work, the change to fresh air and horseback was a positive relief. We formed rather a picturesque cavalcade as we wound out of Gya on Friday evening, July 31st. The elephants and horses, and the scarlet of the Europeans, contrasting with the white dresses of the Sikh soldiery, the party of gentlemen armed to the teeth who rode in the midst, and the motley assembly of writers, servants, and hangers-on that crowded in the rear. I am rather sorry if I shall have to leave Gya entirely; it is a beautiful place now, a land of hills and valleys, of blue mountain peaks and fair fertile champaigns, of rich vegetation and fresh springing crops; and the old Eastern city, set in its frame of hills, looks like pictures of Hebron or Nazareth, which I have seen in travels of the Holy Land. These things are the trials of life, the thorns out of which the flowers spring; if our rest were in this life, and we had to look no further, these might trouble us; but all is for the best, and I cannot say "dull care" exercises much influence over me. The commissioner has kindly made me a guest in his house, and I am writing this in a large cheerful room, looking on a beautiful garden. I will give you one of the lighter incidents of the war. I lived in Calcutta with two ladies, the wife of a military commander in the North-west, and her cousin, a handsome intelligent girl. The former was a sweet woman, a young mother with a baby a few months old, devoted to her husband, and, full of the hope of rejoining him at his station, she went up to him about Christmas accompanied by her cousin. When the mutiny broke out they were besieged, relief was impossible, and at length the poor husband in despair of preserving his family from falling into the hands of the savages, first shot his wife, then her cousin, and, after killing several of the enemy, himself. When such things and worse than such occur, you cannot wonder at the deep, stern feeling of revenge settling down in every Englishman's heart.

Gya, August 17.—We are again at Gya having marched down from Patna with a strong detachment of Sikhs and Europeans, on the 13th, to re-occupy the town. We had another long and weary march, travelling at night and spending the days in bungalows on the road side. There was no danger, however, and in many respects it was rather enjoyable. The scene was very amusing; when we approached the place, all the native officials came out to meet us with real or hypocritical expressions of sorrow; but the desolation is frightful, all the public offices (by the way I am just interrupted by the collectorate officers come to report the total destruction of their records) the papers destroyed, our bungalows cleaned of their furniture, and the unfortunate tradesmen of the town plundered to a large extent. Now all this might have been prevented had a little forethought been exercised; but the Indian Government has not yet learnt the lesson that prevention is better than cure, and they are finding it out just now in an exceedingly unpleasant way. I am much more fortunate than I expected; my servants have proved faithful, and the larger part of my furniture and all my books and papers are preserved, and the house and buggy safe at Calcutta. But the horizon is still very dark; what will happen in the next few months God only knows.

Under date, August 15, the *Calcutta Englishman* says:—Eighty men of H.M.'s 64th came down by train from Ranee-gunje yesterday with the treasure from Gya; some of this was supposed to have been lost.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

The writer of the following, Nujoor Jewarree, is described as one of our spies. He belongs to the 1st Native Infantry. When the mutiny broke out at Cawnpore he was with three companies of his regiment, the first, or Gillis Pultun, at Banda. On the breaking out of the Sepoys at Banda, Nujoor Jewarree, saved the life of a Mr. Duncan and his wife (Mr. Duncan was a writer, and instructed this man in English), by concealing them in his hut, and afterwards reporting to the Rajah that they were willing to turn Mussulmans. For this the Sepoy fell into an ill odour with his comrades, and when the mutineers marched into Cawnpore the Nana took away from him all he had—about 300rs.—and confined him with four more Sepoys in the same house with the Europeans. At the fight of Futtehpore he was released by the Nana, went back to the Gundee Nuddee, and thence came over to the English. His account of the Nana's treacherous attack on the boats, and the escape and recapture of one of the boats is as follows:—

When the Nana's guns opened on the boat in which Wheeler Sahib, the General, was (it has now been fully ascertained from servants and others who were with the English party that General Wheeler was not dead before the massacre, but was put wounded on board the boats), he cut its cable and dropped down the river. Some little way down the boat got stuck near the shore. The infantry and guns came up and opened fire. The large gun they could not manage, not knowing how to work the elevating screw, and did not use it. With the small gun they fired grape tied up in bags, and the infantry fired with their muskets. This went on all day. It did not hurt the Sahib-log much. They returned the fire with their rifles from the boat, and wounded several of the Sepoys on the bank, who therefore drew off towards evening. The Sepoys procured a very big boat, into which they all got, and dropped down the river upon the Sahib's boats. Then the Sahibs fired again with their rifles and wounded more Sepoys in the boat, and they drew off and left them. At night came a great rush of water in the river, which floated off the Sahib's boat, and they passed on down the river, but owing to the storm and the dark night they only proceeded three or four koss. In the meantime intelli-

gence of the Sahib's defence had reached the Nana, and he sent off that night three more companies of the native regiment (1st Oude Infantry) and surrounded the Sahib's boat, and so took them and brought them back to Cawnpore. Then came out of that boat sixty Sahibs and twenty-five mem-Sahibs and four children—one boy and three half-grown girls. The Nana then ordered the mem-Sahibs to be separated from the Sahibs to be shot by the Gillis Pultun (1st Bengal Native Infantry); but they said, "We will not shoot Wheeler Sahib, who has made our Pultun's name great, and whose son is our quartermaster; neither will we kill the Sahib-log. Put them in prison." Then said the Nadire Pultun, "What word is this? Put them in prison; we will kill the male." So the Sahib-log were seated on the ground, and two companies of the Nadire Pultun placed themselves over against them, with their muskets ready to fire. Then said one of the mem-Sahibs—the doctor's wife she was, I don't know his name, but he was either superintending surgeon or medical storekeeper—"I will not leave my husband; if he must die I will die with him." So she ran and sat down behind her husband, clasping him round the waist. Directly she said this the other mem-Sahibs said, "We will also die with our husbands," and they all went and sat down beside their husbands. Then their husbands said, "Go back," but they would not. Whereupon the Nana ordered his soldiers, and they going in pulled them forcibly away, seizing them by the arm; but they could not pull away the doctor's wife, who there remained. Then, just as the Sepoys were going to fire, the padre (chaplain) called out to the Nana and requested leave to read prayers before they died. The Nana granted him. The padre's bonds were unlocked so far as to enable him to take a small book out of his pocket, from which he read; but all this time one of the Sahib-logs, who was shot in the arm and leg, kept crying out to the Sepoys, "If you mean to kill us, why don't you set about it quickly and get the work done? Why delay?" After the padre had read a few prayers he shut the book, and the Sahib-log shook hands all round. Then the Sepoys fired. One Sahib rolled one way, one another, as they sat; but they were not dead, only wounded; so they went in and finished them off with swords. After this the whole of the women and children (that is, including those taken out of other boats), to the number of 122, were taken away to the yellow house, which was your hospital. This was the Bithoor Rajah's house in the civil lines, where I and four more Sepoys were confined, and where I had the opportunity of talking to the sergeant-major's wife. After this, when we (Sepoys) were taken down with the Nana to Futtehpore, the women and children were taken away to the house where they were afterwards murdered.

"Were any of our women dishonoured by the Nana or his people?" None that I know of, excepting in the case of General Wheeler's youngest daughter, and about this I am not certain. This was her circumstance. As they were taking the mem-Sahibs out of the boat a Sowar (cavalry man) took her away with him to his house. She went quietly; but at night she rose and got hold of the Sowar's sword. He was asleep; his wife, his son, and his mother-in-law, were sleeping in the house with him. She killed them all with the sword, and then went and threw herself down the well behind the house. In the morning, when people came and found the dead in the house, the cry was, "Who has done this?" Then a neighbour said that in the night he had seen some one go and throw himself into the well. They went and looked, and there was Missee Baba, dead and swollen.

A correspondent adds:—"I have seen the fearful slaughter-house, and also saw one of the 1st Native Infan ry men, according to order, wash up part of the blood which stains the floor, before hanging. The quantities of dresses, clogged thickly with blood, children's frocks, frills, and ladies' underclothing of all kinds, also boys' trousers, leaves of Bibles, and of one book in particular, which seems to be strewn over the whole place, called 'Preparation for Death,' also broken daguerreotype cases only, lots of them, and hair, some nearly a yard long; bonnets all bloody, and one or two shoes. I picked up a bit of paper with on it, 'Ned's hair, with love,' and opened and found a little bit tied up with riband. The first fellows that went in, I believe, saw the bodies with their arms and legs sticking out through the ground. They had all been thrown in a heap in the well."

The *Homeward Mail* has published the first part of an "authentic narrative of the events at Cawnpore," derived from "a native journal kept at Cawnpore." It is full of details. One or two anecdotes will interest our readers.

On the 10th of June, as usual, the firing commenced from the twenty-four, eighteen, and four-pounders; and one lady and one grown-up young lady and three children were coming along in a carriage from the direction of the West, and on the road some one had killed the lady's husband, but, not considering it proper to kill women and children, had allowed them to escape. However, the troopers of the 2nd Cavalry caught them, and brought them into the presence of the Nana; who ordered them to be killed at once, although the lady begged the Nana to spare her life; but this disgraceful man would not in any way hearken to her, and took them all into the plain. At that time the sun was very hot, and the lady said, "The sun is very hot, take me into the shade;" but no one listened. On four sides the children were catching hold of their mother's gown, and saying, "Mamma, come to the bungalow and give me some bread and water." At length, having been tied hand to hand, and made to stand up on the plain, they were shot down by pistol-bullets.

On the 12th of June the firing commenced as usual, and it was reported that from the direction of the Punjaub a number of Europeans were assembled. Immediately one troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry were sent to reconnoitre; when it was found that about 136 European soldiers and women and children had come in three boats from some station to the West; and when they heard that in every station disturbances had taken place between Hindoos and Mussulmans they immediately took to their boats and started with the intention of going to Calcutta; but the troopers seized them all and took them to the Nana; who ordered that they should be all killed; and sundry Rampoori troopers of the Mussulmans of the 2nd Cavalry, whom the Nana kept with him for the express purpose, killed them all. Among them was a young lady, the daughter of some general. She addressed herself much to the Nana, and

said, "No king ever committed such oppression as you have, and in no religion is there any order to kill women and children. I do not know what has happened to you. Be well assured that by this slaughter the English will not become less; whoever may remain will have an eye upon you." But the Nana paid no attention, and showed her no mercy, and ordered that she should be killed, and that they should fill her hands with powder and kill her by the explosion.

An officer of one of the Queen's regiments with General Havelock, who visited the scene of the massacre, says:—"I picked up a mutilated Prayer-book. It had lost the cover, but on the fly-leaf is written, 'For dearest mamma, from her affectionate Tom. June, 1845.' It appears to me to have been opened at page thirty-six, in the Litany, where I have but little doubt those poor dear creatures sought and found consolation in that beautiful supplication. It is here sprinkled with blood. The book has lost some pages at the end and terminates with the 47th Psalm, in which David thanks the Almighty for his signal victories over his enemies, &c."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

GENERAL WILSON does well at Delhi, but it is feared that his health is failing. We must, indeed, trust that he will hold out; for there is not another man to command, literally not one.—*Letter from Umballah.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.—Sanders (i. e. Lieutenant Sanders, H.M.'s 85th), was brought before the Rajah Nana Sahib; he pulled out his revolver, shot dead five of the guard, and missed the Rajah with the sixth round; then they crucified him to the ground; the whole of the cavalry charged past him, and every one of them had a cut at him; he was cut to pieces by the whole of them.—*Letter from a Corporal to a Comrade.*

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CAMP AT DELHI.—What a sight our camp would be even to those who visited Sebastopol! The long lines of tents, the thatched hovels of the native servants, the rows of horses, the parks of artillery, the English soldier in his grey linen coat and trousers (he has fought as bravely as ever without pipeclay), the Sikhs with their red and blue turbans, the Afghans with their red and blue turbans, their wild hair, and their gay head dresses and coloured saddle-cloths, and the little Ghoorkas, dressed up to the ugliness of demons in black worsted Kilmarnock hats and woollen coats—the truest bravest soldiers in our pay. There are scarcely any Porbeas (Hindoos) left in our ranks, but of native servants many a score. In the rear are the booths of the native bazaars, and further out on the plain the thousands of camels, bullocks, and horses that carry our baggage. The soldiers are loitering through the lines or in the bazaars. Suddenly the alarm is sounded. Every one rushes to his tent. The infantry soldier seizes his musket and slings on his pouch, the artilleryman gets his guns harnessed, the Afghan rides out to explore; in a few minutes everybody is in his place. If we go to the summit of the ridge of hill which separates us from the city, we see the river winding along to the left, the bridge of boats, the towers of the palace, and the high roof and minarets of the great mosque, the roofs and gardens of the doomed city, and the elegant-looking walls, with batteries here and there, the white smoke of which rises slowly up among the green foliage that clusters round the ramparts.—*Letter from an Officer, August 11.*

THE MADRAS ARMY.—A special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who strongly condemns the lenient treatment of the 8th Madras Light Cavalry, which mutinied, does not express much faith in the stanchness of the army of that presidency. He says:—

Is the mutiny of Vellore to go for nothing? True, fifty years have slipped away since then; but the men that are to be found in the ranks of the Madras army are in no respect essentially different from the assassins who on that occasion imbrued their hands in European blood. Is the mutiny of the 1st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, a few months since, to go for nothing? Is it to pass unheeded, that a corps, when its commanding officer gives the word to march, utters simultaneously a shout of contempt and derision, and deliberately refuses to stir? Depend upon it there is something radically wrong when the authorities ignore not only possibilities, but positive facts. It is but a few years ago that Lieutenant Johnstone, of the 3rd Cavalry, was shot by a trooper; and it is well known that the trooper who was transported, and not the officer, was the subject of Sepoy sympathy. The Madras Cavalry, eight regiments strong, is composed entirely of Mussulmans and Mahrattas, the proportion of the former being at least three-fourths, if not greater. As fighting men, good riders, &c., the men are all that can be desired; but as obedient soldiers and loyal subjects, the matter is not so clear.

EUROPEANS AND HINDOOS.—Though the struggle, until the arrival of our European reinforcements, must be a severe one on our part, we see no reason for the slightest misgivings. Indeed the dangers to arise from a wide-spread rebellion have been hitherto much exaggerated. The conquest and subjection of the natives themselves might be accomplished by a mere handful of Europeans, who are to them what Cortes was to the Mexicans—indeed, far more terrible. The revolted population is simply a despicable rabble, any amount of which might be hunted down by a body of rough-and-ready volunteer horse. It is only the semi-Anglicised portion of the inhabitants of this country—that native army so well drilled, so clever in tactics, and so rejoicing in the advantages of discipline—that could give us any tribulation. It has now fought and held together for three months, far better than ever was anticipated; and we now realise the remarkable prediction of Sir Charles Napier, that one day we should find the native officers coolly take the army into their own keeping. Discipline, a weapon that we have put into their hands, is turned against us; and we have

now a fair specimen of the utmost which a native army, well skilled in the practical part of the art of war, and well provided with arms, stores, and treasure, can effect against Europeans. And what is it? Absolutely nothing! With great inferiority in point of numbers, our troops have completely beaten the rebels whenever the latter have dared encounter them.—*Letter from Madras.*

GENERAL NEILL.—The heroism of Neill and his little band of "lambas," as they are called, at Benares and Allahabad, are the wonder and delight of all India. Neill, indeed, is the saviour of those places, and none of the victories of Havelock would have been won but for the success which Neill gained before him.—*Letter from Madras.*

STOPPAGE OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The stoppage of public works in this presidency consequent on orders received from the Government of India, has been the cause of very great distress, and has created a most painful sensation throughout the entire Madras territories. The Government has struck at its own revenues. Valuable works, promising large returns, were at once put a stop to. Roads were suddenly arrested half way in the process of their completion. Bridges over wide and dangerous rivers, which obstruct the course of traffic at certain periods of the year, are left to moulder away in utter waste of the capital, labour, and materials expended on them. Hundreds of thousands of active, able-bodied, and intelligent workmen have, without a syllable of warning, been stopped short in their week's work and turned adrift with half a week's wages to find their way to their villages, which in very many instances are hundreds of miles distant from their field of employment. Can one be surprised if these men, from being loyal subjects of the Government, are forced by starvation to join the bands of dacoits that swarm, in utter contempt of our police, in all parts of this presidency?—*Letter from Madras.*

INSIDE THE CITY OF DELHI.—Traders have commenced opening the bazaar. The report which has gone abroad of grain selling here at five seers for the rupee is wrong; wheat is sold at thirty-seers, and gram thirty-five seers for the rupee. The mutineers pay ready cash for everything they purchase. Plundering has ceased in the city. The shells from the British camp cause great destruction. God knows what will happen the day the English assault Delhi. The rebels are from 15,000 to 16,000 strong in the city. About two or three days ago a "muhawut" with an elephant from the British camp came to the King, saying that he was so much annoyed by the Europeans that he made his escape. The King ordered the elephant to be kept in the Feekhana and took the muhawut into his service. For two or three days the muhawut went about examining the different places in the fort, and then suddenly disappeared. It is supposed that he was a spy from the British camp, as, since the day he left the fort, shells are continually thrown on the palace, part of which is demolished. The other day the King sent for the Subadar Bahadour, who commands the troops in the fort, and desired him either to remove him out of the fort or do something to stop the British shelling, which was very destructive. The Subadar begged the King to remain in the fort another day, and that during that time he would devise means to put a stop to the shelling.—*Letter from a Native.*

A PROPHETESS AT DELHI.—During one of the recent engagements before Delhi, a female, dressed in green, was seen leading on the rebels. She was at first taken for the Bazee Baie, and a rumour, of course, spread that she headed the Gwalior troops; she, however, had not left Gwalior at the time, and may still be there. The female in green, or the very green female, was taken prisoner, and confined in secure quarters in our camp. She is described as an ugly old woman, short, and fat, and is said to be a prophetess of some note in the degraded city. It was first intended to release this woman, but by the last accounts she was still kept a prisoner, in the hope, we presume, of eliciting some important information from her.

THE GHOORKAS.—We have had a terrible outbreak of cholera; many hundreds of cases, and vast numbers of deaths. I have had no help, almost no medicines, and no hospitals; the men lie on the wet ground; they have almost no covering, no proper food, and no attendance at all. This is an out-of-the-way place, thirty miles from Goruckpore, and sixteen from the river Gunduck, which was an obstacle of four days to our march. The elephants swam over, but the river was three and a half miles wide, running a torrent, and we had only twenty-five boats for all the men and baggage—6,000 men (3,000 soldiers and 3,000 camp followers), 450 carts, with 900 bullocks and 250 horses. I don't believe we are destined to see any active service. I think they never will be mad enough to trust such a set of barbarians in the field. They will do the work of destroying villages and settling disturbed districts well enough. They suffer much from the heat, quite as much as we do. They march with umbrellas, and often with fans. They have no notion of keeping together, and are the dirtiest set I ever saw in my life. They eat ravenously, and their food is uncooked, or nearly so. They take no care or notice of their sick, 400 of whom we had to leave on the other side of the river. We are living (three of us) in tents, amid hordes of all kinds of vagabonds; but externally at least all is quiet about here, and the name of these Ghorkas may possibly do a good deal.—*Letter from a Medical Officer with the Ghorka Force at Kurovna, July 20.*

NATIVE SPIES.—A great number of natives, fugitives from Agra, have passed through this station within the last week. Of these fugitives, some hundreds were syces and grass-cutters, who reported to inquirers that every bungalow in Agra, both in can-

tonments and the civil lines, had been burnt to the ground. Why these men were permitted to enter and pass through Allahabad, without being searched and questioned, is a matter that concerns the authorities here. That secret messengers are continually arriving at and going from Allahabad there can be no doubt, for the bazaar people get news of events occurring with our army some twenty-four hours before it reaches us by dāk, or even by telegraph. Our authorities here might safely take upon themselves the responsibility to detain all such fugitives as have been in the employ of Europeans, particularly syces and grass-cutters, as these two classes of menials will be in great requisition so soon as the Volunteer Cavalry arrives and is provided with horses, and the several European corps as they reach Allahabad. The want of these men at that time will interfere with the early movements of those corps from Allahabad.—*Letter from Allahabad, Aug. 3.*

A TRAIT OF HINDOO KINDNESS.—I was on this picket on the 31st of July, and had come back from my first patrol when, on reaching one of my videttes, he told me that he had just passed a European woman with two children escorted by some natives into my picket. I cantered on and overtook a country cart escorted by some villagers, one of whom carried a poor little boy about four years old on his shoulder. In the cart I found a nice-looking young woman with a little infant. The poor creature seemed overjoyed to see a European face, and, in answer to my inquiries, told me that she was the wife of a Mr. Nun, son of the ridingmaster of the 1st Cavalry. Her husband was employed in the Customs' department, at a place near Guzgaon. When the outbreak at Delhi took place he was in the district with Ford, of the Civil Service. Guzgaon went with other stations, and this unhappy woman was by herself, without a European near her. The instant the people of the village nearest her house heard that parties of Sepoys were coming in their direction they carried off Mrs. Nun, with her children, and concealed them in their village. Parties of horsemen arrived and inquired for her, and on being told that she had gone off plundered and burnt her house. To make a long story short, these poor fellows, at the risk of their lives, kept this unhappy family for three months, feeding and clothing them, and hurrying them off to other villages whenever they heard of the approach of any parties of the mutineers. I must tell you that the insurgents offered 100 rupees reward for Mrs. Nun, dead or alive, but nothing would tempt these simple ryots to betray their trust; and, finally having seized an opportunity, they brought her safely into camp. The poor woman spoke most gratefully of their kindness and devotion, and the little boy seemed to have the greatest affection for the grey-headed old man on whose shoulder he was perched. I took them into my picket and gave them a good breakfast, and then passed them into camp as quickly as I could, as I had an alarm of cavalry in the neighbourhood.—*Letter from Delhi, August 9.*

THE RELIEF FUND.

The total ascertained subscriptions from all quarters to the Indian Fund amount already to over 100,000l. This is exclusive of the amount subscribed in the East. The field of suffering and distress, however, is so vast, that the large amount of funds already obtained should operate merely as an encouragement to the numerous committees to persevere in their most praiseworthy and successful exertions.

The central committee have published three resolutions, which, beside stating that aid and assistance will be offered to all who have suffered by the rebellion, "when without such aid they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments," states that they undertake to provide for the maintenance and education of children, the orphans and others, and to assist sufferers both in coming from or going to India.

In all parts of the country meetings continue to be held in aid of the fund. At a preliminary meeting in Marylebone, the Rev. Dr. Burns, the Rev. D. W. Marks, and other gentlemen enforced the necessity of all denominations joining in this movement of raising subscriptions for the sufferers by the mutiny; and it was resolved that the churchwardens of Marylebone be requested to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish on Monday, the 12th of October, and that in the meantime the committee already formed be requested to promote subscriptions in aid of the object.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Bloomsbury held at the Music Hall, Store-street, was commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, in which special mention was made of that gallant soldier who was a Christian as well as a warrior—General Havelock. General Alexander, who presided, gave an interesting description of the difference existing between the armies of the various presidencies of India, and said the mutiny of the most favoured of those armies was most ungrateful. The missionaries had not been the cause of the outbreak, the natives of India were fully aware of that; and in a meeting of native gentlemen held in June last those pious and hardworking ministers were spoken of in terms of the highest respect and veneration. Amongst the speakers were Dr. Campbell and Dr. Cumming.

A few of the inhabitants of Regent-street have made a collection from house to house in that street, and have handed to the Lord Mayor the sum of 616l. 11s. as the result.

Major-General Sir F. Smith, M.P., spoke at a meeting at Rochester, and said among other things, that in order to guard against a future surprise only a small supply of ammunition would be allowed the native troops, and the artillery and cavalry would be entirely Europeans.

The harmony of a meeting at Bridgewater was for a moment disturbed by the proposal of this amend-

ment:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, Lord Palmerston deserves censure for dismissing Parliament without obtaining its sanction and consent to adopt such measures as would relieve promptly the widows and orphans, the wounded and helpless persons, who have suffered and are likely to suffer, from the mutiny of the Sepoys." The amendment did not meet with a seconder, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

Liverpool has raised 14,000l., and proposes to make it 20,000l.

Lord Panmure presided over the Michaelmas meeting of the Commissioners of Supply in Forfarshire on Tuesday. At the end of the ordinary business, he drew attention to the sufferings of the British in India—sufferings so sudden and dire, that we are bound to take the earliest opportunity of alleviating them. He proposed that subscriptions should be raised throughout the whole country, and that the machinery employed for aiding the Patriotic Fund should be again put in requisition. This proposal was readily adopted.

The most eminent firms in Hamburg have issued an appeal to the citizens to subscribe in aid of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies, animated by a desire to give the people of England "a proof of sympathy," under an infliction which "fills the heart of every friend of humanity with mourning and fearful shuddering."

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Sultan left for Alexandria on Friday with two companies of engineers; steamers will be at Suez to take on the troops and army surgeons to Calcutta. The troops will be conveyed through Egypt partly by railway. Large quantities of preserved meats will be taken out in the Sultan steamer, for provisioning the troops on their passage through the Egyptian desert. Mr. Louis Moser, an active and intelligent gentleman in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has been ordered to proceed to Egypt to superintend the passage of the English troops across the Isthmus of Suez, and to see that everything is done for their comfort and rapid transit. They were expected to reach Calcutta in seven weeks.

The next Australian mail steamer, which will leave Southampton on the 12th of October, will take out 220 Artillerymen, and a number of medical officers, to proceed by the overland route for service in India.

A letter from Malta, dated September 25th, says—"It is satisfactory to find that the Government at home have at length determined to despatch troops across the Isthmus of Suez. Orders have been received by the lieutenant-general commanding to place two companies of the 37th Regiment in readiness to embark by the next packet which conveys the outward India mail to Alexandria. The destination of this vanguard of British troops is stated to be Aden, and it is said that it will be followed soon afterwards by the other companies of the regiment."

The French Minister of Marine has ordered that the war-steamer *Prégent* shall proceed forthwith to Pondicherry with officers of artillery and marines. A transport, too, will carry marines.

The *Morning Post* gives prominence to the following statement of measures which will be adopted to facilitate recruiting. "We believe we are correct in stating, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to reduce the standard for recruiting from five feet six inches for the cavalry to five feet five inches, and from five feet five inches for the infantry to five feet four inches. The age for recruits, which at present stands at from eighteen to twenty-five, is to be extended to thirty years of age. Recruiting is proceeding most satisfactorily, the Government having obtained for the last six weeks one thousand men a week. Under the new regulations, it is hoped that this may be doubled. A further force of 10,000 militia is to be at once called out. This will raise the force of embodied militia to 25,000 men."

The following (says the *United Service Gazette*) is the general staff for India, as decided on: Bengal: The Commander-in-Chief—General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Chief of the Staff—Major-General Mansfield. Lieutenant-Generals—Ashburnham and Beresford. Major-Generals—Windham, Cotton, Havelock, Michel (with troops from Cape), Dupuis (Royal Artillery), a major-general of cavalry, and Straubenzee or Garrett, from China, the other to remain. Colonel Wetherall and Hon. Pakenham, deputy-adjutant and quartermaster-generals. Madras: Lieutenant-General—Sir Patrick Grant. Major-General—Craigie. Bombay: Lieutenant-General Somerset. Major-General—Sir Hugh Rose.

At the muster parade, last Wednesday, the Roscommon regiment of militia, to a man, volunteered for India.

A further addition of 5,000 men is held in readiness to embark for India—four battalions of infantry and two of cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Pays* asserts that Gholab Sing was poisoned. The necessary arrangements for establishing a direct line of telegraphic communication along the coast between Madras and Calcutta are being vigorously proceeded with.

It has been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that officers and soldiers of the East India Company's service are eligible to receive from the Queen the decoration of the Victoria Cross, on the same conditions as it is awarded to the royal army.

It is mentioned that the native money dealers at Peshawur had subscribed five lacs of rupees, or 50,000l. to the new six per cent. loan for one year, which is sought to be raised in the Punjab.

The *Pays* says it has news from Pondicherry of August 30th—that is news fifteen days later than

the last. At that date the state of the five districts composing the French possessions in India continued to be good. The Mussulman *fete* commenced on the 27th. All went off with the greatest order. At the date of the 30th, navigation was very active at Pondicherry, and in all the other ports of the Coromandel coast.

The gossip of Calcutta says that a difference of opinion between Lord Elgin and Lord Canning had arisen. Sir Colin Campbell, too, is also reported to have met with, and to have promptly put down, an attempt to limit his powers by the Calcutta Council. The appointment of a Mohammedan, one Ameer Alli, to the valuable post of Assistant-Commissioner at Patna, at a salary of 150*l.* a month, is severely criticised in letters from Calcutta. "In sober sadness," observes one writer, "our rulers appear to have gone mad;" and he adds a curious postscript:—

N. B. L.— writes me that he had seen at Dargeling a proclamation from the Governor-General, signed by Mr. C. Beadon, of as late a date as 31st of July, absolutely offering pardon to those who come in and lay down their arms, and lamenting the "severities" Government servants were compelled to resort to. I am trying to get a copy of the proclamation.

The *Homeward Mail* thus describes the route from Cawnpore to Lucknow:—

The stages then to Lucknow are as follows. From Cawnpore to Onao, ten and a-half miles, over a bad and heavy road, it being necessary first to cross the Ganges, which is spread out to great width opposite Cawnpore. Onao is a large village; and here, on the 30th of July, General Havelock engaged and defeated an immensely superior force. The next stage is Onao to Rahmatganj, eleven and a-half miles, over a bad and much cut up road, passing the large village of Ranganj half way. Here again a second action was fought on the 31st of July and the enemy routed. A bad road leads to the next stage, Noelganj, twelve miles. The river Sye must be crossed half way on this stage, where Havelock was stopped by its swollen stream, the opposite bank being lined with the enemy. Had he succeeded in crossing he would still have had to travel ten miles to Badli Ka Takiyah, at the entrance of the city of Lucknow, whence to cantonments is nine miles through the narrow streets of the city, across the Ghoomtee river by a bridge, which might be destroyed, and thence over heavy sands.

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS AND THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The French journals speculate considerably on our Indian troubles. The staunchest supporters of English interests are the *Journal des Débats* and the *Sicde*; the bitterest opponents, and most frantic prophets of our downfall, are the *Univers* and the *Gazette de France*. The *Presse*, while quite alive to the gravity of the situation, does not doubt that the English will achieve a favourable *dénouement*. The *Sicde*, though hinting that France might have something to ask at the present time, is, on the whole, sympathetic. It remarks that, though England lost North America, yet neither the strength nor the wealth of the British empire has diminished.

There exists, in fact, something more in the power of England than her mere dominion in America or Asia. There exists the genius of liberty, the spirit of free discussion, and the sentiment of progress in all matters. It has been sought to compare the efforts of Nana Sahib with the noble exertions made by Poland or Italy to reconquer their nationality. We protest against this comparison.

The *Pays* takes a medium position; rebukes the Legitimist journals for their ill-concealed joy at our disasters; and then emphatically points out, that "from this moment England enters upon a series of sacrifices, and a period of war from which we hope that she will emerge successfully, but which will give her a cruel lesson." The *Patrie*, another Government organ, says the French Government intends to exercise the right of protecting its possessions in India by sending ships and soldiers thither, and thus to lead the way to a revision of the treaty with England of May 30th, 1814, which is "offensive to our national dignity, and leaves our establishments exposed to manifest danger."

From an interesting article in the *Débats* on the Indian question we make the following extract:—

The *Union*, the *Univers*, the *Gazette de France*, and the journals which share their convictions, repeat in vain that the greatness of England is on its decline; but the very persistency with which they seek to prove this fact testifies to the little faith they place in their own words; they have mistaken their desires for a reality. The march of General Havelock on Lucknow or his retreat to Cawnpore, the concentration of the Dinapore insurgents or their dispersal, the arrival or non-arrival of Jung Bahadur's Ghorkas in the kingdom of Oude, are matters of very secondary importance in the general state of things which has arisen from the outbreak of the entire Bengal army. The question will only really be modified when the English shall have taken the field with a considerable force. Bengal is for the moment lost to them; their Government has entirely disappeared; and it is not with 2,000 Europeans before Delhi or 1,500 men under Havelock that they can hope to re-establish it. Those enterprises might even be censured in a certain point of view, for they lead not only to the sacrifice of much money, but to that of many precious lives. But if these enterprises are acts of folly, the folly is generous; and we should pity those who fail to perceive how admirable is the audacity with which the English aim almost at the impossible, in order to save their countrymen from the hands of barbarians—in order to forbid that it should be said that the country's flag had turned before the enemy.

But in a subsequent article the *Débats*, irritated apparently by the petty stinging of a fraction of the Paris press, which has accused it of too great partiality to England, testified by the sympathy it has expressed with her cause in India, reproaches this country with having neglected her moral mission in

India, and inveighs rather strongly, but with no great novelty of argument, against Lord Palmerston:—

We do justice to the English nation; for thirty years it has thrown away the prejudices and hostile sentiments which divided France and England at other periods. But if these sentiments of hatred and miserable rivalry have ceased to animate the British nation, they still exist in the Government which at this moment presides over its destinies. They have been recently displayed on several important occasions, especially in the question of the Principalities and that of the Isthmus of Suez. It has been thought, justly or unjustly, that the English Government had adopted as a fixed plan to oppose and hamper the most liberal measures, and those most favourable to the general interests of Europe. This policy of a former age, this puerile spite, of which Lord Palmerston is considered the systematic and obstinate representative in the English Cabinet, have exercised, in France and elsewhere, an influence which it is impossible to deny, and which we admit with the impartiality of which we have often given proofs.

The *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, which, as well as other Russian journals, is under the control of the Government, has just published three friendly articles in reference to the Indian crisis, which contain many expressions of good will towards England. The *Bee* says:—

We shall not rejoice at England's losses; our commercial relations and those of England are so materially dependent, that, while rejoicing at another's loss, we draw it upon ourselves. We have learnt much from England, much remains for us to learn from her; and we have ever considered England, and not France, as the head of the civilisation of the day. We do not reckon as civilisation the superficial abstract ideas of the French and Germans respecting our community, but the positive deductions of the English respecting the rights of man, his welfare, and the application of the newest acquirements in arts and sciences for his advantage and the lightening of his labours. In this respect the English have gone far beyond even the North Americans; because with the latter the equilibrium between the advantage acquired by man through money, its necessity for him, and his exclusive endeavours after it, is completely destroyed. In a word, in England there is no such bowing before the golden calf as has infatuated all people in North America and a portion in France. This is what binds us to England in preference to other countries.

In reading these observations, and the following remarks on British foreign policy, what has just taken place at Stuttgart should be remembered:—

God's world is still so extensive that there is sufficient room for all to enlarge and extend their influence. Russia, England, France, and the United States of North America, have before them a broad field for their views of dominion. By a peaceable policy, by requiring every one with his due, the apple of discord may be destroyed both in America, Africa, and Asia. There is a limit to the strength of every kingdom. The extension of their limits to that given point alone is both beneficial to the people and without danger to the kingdom, because the utmost endeavours on that path terminate like the case of the frog who wished to become a bull in size. . . . A general demand for peace has shown itself; a wish to strengthen it on firm foundations, and to prevent those occurrences which may give a pretext to new and important conflicts in Europe. The principal means to effect this are the removal of all ambitious projects, and the restoration of mutual confidence between the four head powers, Russia, France, England, and Prussia. The journey of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne, and then to Germany, where he may have an interview with another Imperial personage, must have important results in the future. We see in this the pledge of the consolidation of peace in Europe; and we observe with pleasure that even in England itself the necessity is felt of friendly relations between those four powers. We wish that such a manner of thinking, drawn from experience, may be consolidated on the firmest foundation, and not be a momentary allurement, the echo of the events which are taking place in East India.

Postscript.

Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

This morning's papers do not contain any thing which throws any new light on Indian affairs, unless it be the following short letter in the *Times*:—

It will be satisfactory to the public to learn that a steamer conveying a detachment of the 5th Fusiliers passed Ghazepore on the 10th of August and reached Allahabad on the 17th of that month. A letter dated from Allahabad, August 18, written by an officer who accompanied the detachment, and despatched *via* Bombay, has been received by his friends. General Havelock will, therefore, have possibly received an earlier reinforcement after his return to Cawnpore on the 13th of August than other accounts have led us to expect.

It is stated on good authority that the Bank last week consented to lend the East India Company one million sterling, the latter lodging securities in due course. These are believed to consist of India Bonds.

It appears that the next Indian news may now be expected at any moment. The homeward mail from Bombay last year arrived at Suez on the 29th of September, and, should it reach that port at the same date on the present occasion, despatches might be received by the Government, supposing a steamer to be in waiting at Alexandria to proceed to Cagliari, in the course of to-morrow, or even this evening.

According to the *Globe*, recruiting for the Army proceeds very promisingly. "The number of recruits enlisted in the last four weeks, of which we have a return, was within a dozen of 4,500, a number not reached even during the Crimean war, when the

standard was lower than at present, and the Militia were volunteering every day in large bodies."

The *Morning Star* reports that the Queen of Oude suffers in health, and has, in obedience to the advice of her medical advisers, been removed from Harley-house to a more salubrious atmosphere in the neighbourhood of London.

THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY.

Yesterday a general meeting of the shareholders of the Surrey Gardens Company was held at the King's Arms Hotel, New Palace-yard, for the purpose of receiving—1. A report from the directors of the said company, and to adopt such proceedings thereupon as the shareholders may deem fit. 2. To decide upon the propriety of raising the sum of 10,500*l.* by mortgage, debenture, or bond, in addition to the present mortgage debt of the company. 3. To take into consideration a requisition, duly signed, to remove from the directorship of the said company four of the present directors, and to appoint four other directors in their stead; and to elect such other gentlemen as directors as the said meeting shall think fit, not exceeding the number prescribed by the deed of settlement of the said company." T. K. Holmes, Esq., chairman of the board of directors, took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Coppock, who was greatly interrupted, read the report of the directors, as part of his speech. This report indicates that the directors do not intend to retire from the position, the duties of which they have so shamefully neglected. They state their belief that 25,000*l.* will cover the demands of the company's mortgage and general creditors, and their hope that the contract creditors will "agree to accept preferential charges upon the property of the company for their debts." Assuming that matters can be arranged in this way, they recommend that the company abstain in future from providing musical entertainments, but confine themselves to letting the hall and gardens for an annual rental. This plan, they allege, will "give an ample sum to pay interest and dividend for the shareholders, with a surplus fund to liquidate mortgages and debts."

On the motion that the third resolution in the notice convening the meeting be taken first, Mr. Coppock moved:—

That the report of the directors this day read be received and approved. That this meeting confirms the proceedings of the previous general meetings of the shareholders, believing that the conduct of the directors up to the present time has been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the company. That the charges made against the directors of raising money upon bills, and of unfair dealing with the property of the company, are in the opinion of the meeting totally devoid of truth, and that the accusations made against them are unjust, and brought forward by parties whose interests are in opposition to the shareholders.

Mr. Chappell seconded the amendment after much wrangling and explanation. Mr. Coppock's amendment was then rejected by a large majority, and the original motion agreed to. The following motion was then agreed to:—

That a committee of shareholders be appointed to investigate the whole of the accounts and affairs of the company, and report thereon; and for that purpose that the present meeting be adjourned to November 20, at the same time and place as the present meeting.

A very noisy and angry discussion then arose with reference to the persons who were to constitute the committee. After a good deal of confused, excited, and desultory discussion, a committee of twelve persons was appointed, six of whom were members of the old shareholders' committee.

WRECK OF A RUSSIAN LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP AND LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.

The following is an extract of a private letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th (28th) September:—"We hear of a most melancholy occurrence at sea, in the neighbourhood of Hogland. Five Russian men-of-war were returning from Revel to Cronstadt. They were caught in a squall, and one 84-gun ship, *La Forte*, although carrying double-reefed topsails, capsized and went down with all hands (except five or six men). There were upwards of 1,400 persons on board. These ships had been at Revel, and were returning home with the wives and families of the crews. There were three admirals on board, one of them being Admiral Moller, the captain in command, who had only just married, and had his wife on board, with two of her cousins."

According to a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, the Empress of Russia arrived at Potsdam on Sunday night. The King of Saxony has also just arrived, the Emperor Napoleon was not expected at any time this year.

The Court of Cassation on Monday rejected the appeal of Captain Doineau, and the sentence of death passed upon him will therefore be executed, unless the Emperor should think fit to interpose his prerogative. The appeals of several Arab chiefs who were found guilty (but in the second degree) at the same time with Doineau are also rejected.

The *Pays* states that the Spanish Ministry has resigned, and Narvaez has left Madrid for Paris. It is said that Lerundi is the President of the Council in the new Cabinet provisionally formed. Bravo Murillo has already quitted Paris for Madrid.

A Royal proclamation, published at Stockholm on the 25th ult., appoints the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway to govern the united kingdom in the King's name during the time that illness may prevent him from personally attending to affairs of state.

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. The connexion of Mr. W. FREEMAN with the *Nonconformist* having ceased, it is requested that all communications on the business of the Paper be addressed, till further notice, to Mr. CHARLES MIALI, 13, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Subscribers having prepaid to Mr. W. Freeman for the *Nonconformist* will suffer no disadvantage in consequence of the change announced above; as their papers will continue to be forwarded, up to the full amount of their pre-payments.

The Nonconformist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1857.

SUMMARY.

Two Cabinet Councils have been held since the arrival of the last Indian mail: and the result of the ministerial deliberations appears in the semi-official statements, that there is no intention to call Parliament together before the usual period—that 5,000 additional troops are to be despatched to our Eastern Empire—that 10,000 more of the Militia are to be called out to supply the place of troops withdrawn from garrison duty at home and in the Mediterranean—and that, with a view to facilitate enlistment into the Line, the standard of height for recruits is to be reduced to what it was during the Russian war. At the same time the despatch of draughts of our artillery force by the overland route has actually commenced, and the stream is to be kept up by every mail steamer. The resolve of Ministers not to summon Parliament at this juncture has excited censure in some quarters, on what, appear to us, inadequate grounds. The present is the time for action rather than deliberation. After the despatch of an army from our shores amounting in the aggregate to 45,000 men, there is little more to be done, but await the issue in faith and patience. To convene the Legislature would subserve no great practical object. For what they have been doing since the recess, the Government will have to give strict account when the result of their measures has become, to a greater extent visible; but just now the discussion of questions of future policy by the great Council of the nation would be both premature and aimless. The Fourth Estate can at present better help Lord Palmerston by suggestions and criticism than the Third.

But though Parliament is not sitting, leading members of the House of Commons are not debarred the opportunity of expressing their opinions on the absorbing topic of the day. During the past week Mr. Disraeli, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Sir John Pakington, Sir Charles Napier, Sir John Trelawny, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have each, on different occasions and places, spoken in public on the Indian mutinies. For the most part the question has been discussed in a national rather than a party spirit, with a desire on all sides to strengthen the hand of Government in crushing the revolt. Mr. Disraeli has been sharply, and, as it appears to us, unjustly censured for the tone of his remarks at the meeting of the Bucks Agricultural Society. His predictions as to the formidable nature of the revolt have been singularly verified, and in his protest against “meeting atrocities by atrocities” and making Nana Sahib a model for Englishmen, the good sense and right feeling of the country is with him. In a tone of equal moderation Sir John Pakington thus expressed himself at Worcester; and we quote his sentiments as an example of the spirit that ought

to actuate the nation under existing circumstances:—

Justice must be vindicated, crime must be punished, the power of England must be asserted, and the horrible deeds committed must be treated as they deserved. English feeling would demand that, and it ought to be done, but let it be done in no vindictive spirit. Let justice be tempered with mercy. It might be perhaps not an acceptable sentiment to them, but it was a sentiment deep in his heart, and when they came to deal with the matter after the victory should have been gained, let them bear in mind that our own hands are not clean. India had not been governed as it ought. It was only yesterday that he had submitted to the astonished eyes of a large party in a country house official proof that in collecting the revenues in India there had been practised in the name of England—he would not say by the authority, but he feared not without the knowledge of Englishmen—there had been practised tortures little less horrible than those which we now deplored. This must be borne in mind in the day of reckoning, and in dealing with this question let them bear in mind these two great cardinal objects,—first, that as a great nation we must re-establish the authority of the Sovereign in India; and secondly, that when that authority is re-established, India must be better governed.

Our Ministers may learn something, if so minded, from the independent criticism of the politicians, who have during the last few days had the ear of the public. Sir Lytton Bulwer's friendly warnings should stimulate their energy, and help to shake off the nightmare of routine; Sir John Trelawny's apt allusions to the treatment of the late Sir Charles Napier, ought to induce them to give Sir Colin Campbell adequate authority to adopt those prompt measures that befit the crisis. Already, there is reason to believe, the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta has found himself embarrassed by the timid councils of the advisers of Lord Canning, and without sufficient power to act upon his own responsibility. Thus, at a time when the safety of our Eastern empire depends, under Providence, upon the wisdom and resolution of military officers, Mr. Grant, a sexagenarian member of the Supreme Council, is sent to Allahabad avowedly for the purpose of transferring all power from the military to the civil authority, in a province where a civil war is raging, and every principle of law temporarily in abeyance. There are symptoms of divided councils, and of conflicting authority, when nothing but a prompt and decisive course of action can save the state. “It is unfortunate,” says a letter from Calcutta “that, owing to a red-tape informality—the failure of the Court of Directors to send out his warrant as Commander-in-Chief by the last mail—he has as yet been unable to take his seat in council.” But Sir Colin Campbell's arrival appears to have led to one needful change. Such of the Sepoy regiments as had not been disbanded, were without exception to be forthwith disarmed, as a necessary measure of precaution.

Whilst unexampled peril threatens our power in India, it is matter for thankfulness that the social and commercial prosperity of the country knows but little fluctuation. Next to the Indian mutinies, the late bountiful harvest is the chosen theme of discourse and congratulation at agricultural gatherings. The wide-spread devastations of the potato disease in England and Scotland is the only drawback to this cheering report. Our export trade continues to expand, showing 11,630,000*l.* for September in this year against 10,752,000*l.* for 1856, and an increase of more than one million in the eight months of the year that have already expired. But in the revenue accounts a deficiency, for the first time in a long series of quarterly statements, is to be noted. The decrease is set down not to any decline in the national resources, but to the reduction of the war taxes. According to the *Economist*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the income of the half-year at 31,000,000*l.*; it has actually yielded 31,964,000*l.* At the end of last quarter the balance of income over expenditure was 1,151,026*l.* In that for the present quarter we must take into account 1,125,206*l.* as compensation for the extinction of the Sound dues, and 77,778*l.* applied to the Sinking Fund, “thus raising the excess of income over the ordinary heads of expenditure to no less a sum than 2,354,010*l.* for the single quarter.”

The Imperial meeting at Weimar contrasts in many respects with that of Stuttgart. In the capital of Wurtemberg, Louis Napoleon and Alexander were attended by Ministers of State, who like their masters had frequent interviews. It was a political conference, the character of which was not materially impaired by the unexpected arrival of the “strong-minded” Czarina, whose womanly ambition or jealousy could not brook omission from the programme of an interview which ranks as an historical event. But at Weimar the young Emperors, Alexander and Francis Joseph met, without official attendants of either gender. It was a hasty meeting for personal reconciliation and the smoothing down of former asperities. In sooth, great as these potentates of Russia and Austria appear in the distance, neither of them possesses capacity above the common run, and both were perhaps only too glad to descend from the region of high

politics, in which the Emperor of the French is so much at home, to the less restrained amenities of social life. A Czar wearied with indulgence, and a boy-Emperor of weak intellect, are more likely to be the tools than the masters of the Buols and Gortschakoffs of the day.

Two items of continental news challenge attention as involving important consequences. The Narvaez Cabinet at Madrid has at length fallen before palace intrigues, to give place to a Cabinet that will become more entirely the creature of Court influence. The change would seem to indicate the probability of another revolution in Spain at no distant date. Wallachia as well as Moldavia has elected a Divan favourable to the union of the two Principalities. The solution of this difficult problem rests ultimately with the Paris Conference, and it is understood, as the result of recent diplomatic arrangements, that the Great Powers are united in favour of an administrative union under the suzerainty of the Porte, but are averse to the amalgamation of the Principalities under an independent sovereign.

Two disasters at sea with a lamentable loss of life form a prominent feature in the news of the week. In a hurricane of singular intensity which lately swept over the Gulf of Mexico, the *Central American*, a mail steamer, after a manful struggle with the raging elements went down, and out of 600 persons on board only about 100 escaped a watery grave. In the Gulf of Finland a Russian line-of-battle ship was capsized and went down with all hands except six men out of a complement of 1,400.

WHAT SHALL WE DO

It is not unlikely, we hope, that many of our readers, desirous of turning the religious services of this day to real account, will start an inquiry as to how the obligation imposed upon them by their citizenship may be best discharged in reference to the present and future condition of India. We shall not reply to that inquiry by exhorting them to enlist. We shall not presume, in utter ignorance of the circumstances which have determined their several vocations, and of all the contingencies which depend upon their continuance in them, to advise that they forthwith quit their positions, and go out to fight Sepoy mutineers in Bengal. The public writers who venture upon giving counsel to this effect, would do well, perhaps, to practice what they preach. At any rate, we are somewhat shy of attempting to persuade others to make sacrifices which we are not prepared to encounter ourselves. We have seen a good deal of balderdash put forth, under high sanction, on this subject—and we are not disposed to add to its amount.

But inasmuch as all of us have some political influence, and all of us are responsible for an intelligent and conscientious use of it, the question will occur, what is the first step necessary to be taken, in order fairly to discharge towards India the duties of citizenship? It is to this question that we wish to reply. We have chosen to do so to-day, because we deem it reasonable to conclude that it will be seriously asked to-day by a considerable number for the first time. We shall not waste labour and space in dwelling upon this circumstance as a matter of reproach, and therefore of regret. We shall take for granted that it is so felt. Be it rather our business to lay before our readers such suggestions as seem to us pertinent to the occasion—to point the finger in the direction in which, according to our notions, the immediate path of duty lies.

We have adverted above to the intelligent and conscientious use of our political influence, as an obligation imposed upon us by our citizenship. If we mistake not, the remark will open up to every one the first practical duty which will appeal to him for performance. We are bound, as a preliminary to all useful action in our several spheres, to know something about the country for which we shall hereafter have to legislate. The Baconian aphorism is as true here as elsewhere—“Knowledge is power.” Perhaps not one reader in ten has been sensible until now that any stronger motive than ordinary curiosity ought to have prompted to a diligent acquisition of information as to the affairs of India. Few, indeed, have set themselves to the task, as an engagement of high practical importance. Generally speaking, knowledge of what has passed, and is passing, in that part of the world, under our own Government too, has been regarded as an accomplishment which Englishmen were quite free to attain or to neglect, in accordance with their tastes. And yet we are the rulers of India. We wield the political power which governs the destiny of India. The hundred and fifty millions of fellow-beings who rejoice or languish, prosper or perish, under the government Parliament has provided for them, intimately depend upon our will for their condition. We are their potentates. We create and sustain the power by which they are held in subjection. We assume them to be unfitted for self-government. We have

placed them under what we call a paternal despotism—a despotism, in fact, for the true character of which we are accountable. And we have participated in a kingship, for which most of us have not cared to make a single effort to qualify ourselves. We share in a throne which we have never fitted ourselves to occupy to advantage. Now, let each man put to himself the question, "What do I know, or what have I ever sought to know, of the country over which, by God's providence, I find myself invested with an appreciable portion of governing authority?" and the answer will probably disclose to him the first step of duty which it behoves him to take. Painful events having shaken him out of his listlessness—conscientious and diligent exertion must be given towards getting rid of his ignorance. In a word, British India must no longer remain a *terra incognita* to British electors.

We well remember the immovable apathy of the public mind when the re-constitution of the government of India was under Parliamentary discussion in 1853. We recall the thin Houses in which the most momentous questions were settled—sure index of the prevailing absence of interest out of doors. We have our doubts whether any one member of the House of Commons was ever called upon by his constituency to explain the ground of any one of the votes which he gave on that occasion. Whether he belonged to the small band of Indian reformers, or regularly accommodated Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Low, or absented himself altogether, it was much the same to electors. A Beer bill, or a Sunday trading bill, was of far more interest to them. What the East India Company had done, what they reserved power to do, what functions they discharged, and what they neglected, deeply as it involved the interests of distant millions, was treated as a matter of no account. Why? Because it was a question of indifference with Englishmen whether those millions were well ruled or misruled? No! unless we have wholly mistaken the character of our countrymen. The apathy of the public was due to a want of knowledge, and the absence of all consciousness that knowledge was a duty. British power had maintained itself in India for a hundred years. It had been productive of great good to this country. It had opened valuable markets for our exports. On the whole, it had not placed the native population in a worse position than they occupied under the rulers we had displaced. It presented a fair field for missionary labour. This was enough. Few cared to inquire further. The country was a distant one. The inhabitants of it, though multitudinous, were feeble-minded and indolent. The whole subject was a bore. The nation was quite content to leave the provisions of the most important act of Parliament which has passed in recent times, to be settled between the ministry of the day, and the East India Company—glad, in any event to get the topic shelved for another ten years.

Well, are we to have this sort of thing repeated? After the terrible rebuke which has been read to our listlessness, are we going to leave the same great questions in the same hands? Are we each of us prepared to deposit with our representatives blank proxies to be filled up as their convenience may prompt? If not, how are we going to instruct them? Can we perform our duty without acquiring at least a decent knowledge of the matters with which we shall have to deal? To acquire that knowledge, then, is our bounden duty. To this study, every elector who would conscientiously discharge his trust, ought to devote himself according to his opportunities and means. We submit it to our readers as a portion of their daily labour, and not merely as a recreation. We venture to think that if any of them had it in prospect to go out to India as a magistrate or a missionary, he would acquire within a few months a tolerable amount of correct information regarding the country in which his duty was to be performed. Now, each of us virtually incurs the responsibilities of both these offices. We have to rule India and we have to impart to India Christian light. It will be disgraceful, it will be criminal, in us to rest content in our ignorance. If we care not even to know our domain, what right have we to expect that we shall be permitted to keep it?

We might urge many other motives to the acquisition of this knowledge—but we prefer to confine our appeal, to-day, to sense of responsibility and duty. We might remind our friends that with increase of information will come increase of interest—and as interest augments, channels of political influence will disclose themselves and be made available. But we will not further pursue the subject. Our object has been to furnish a practical answer to the inquiry "What shall we do?" Thoroughly inform your minds, on the subject, is our advice. Proceed to that work at once, and with earnestness. The rest will follow. But till this is done, nothing can be done, unless at hap-hazard—and where

the weal or woe of millions of our fellow-beings is involved, to abandon ourselves to hap-hazard is a heavy offence against the divine will. We cannot throw off our accountability—let us aim to discharge it worthily, lest we incur the condemnation of him who "hid his lord's money in the earth."

NOTES ON THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

Next to the embarrassing position of Major-General Havelock and his little band of heroes, the most disquieting feature of the last news from India is the incapacity of the Supreme Government at Calcutta. Not one, out of the numerous letters published from that capital, but contains complaints of the want of wisdom, consistency, and resolution of Lord Canning and his advisers. Civil servants, planters, and missionaries, however divergent their views on other points, are to this extent in agreement. The proofs accumulate on every hand that the Governor-General, well-meaning though he be, and personally courageous, is not "strong enough for the place." He has not a will firm enough to defy that dogged officialism, which commenced dealing with a Hindoo rebellion by gagging the British press. "He is," says an evidently well-informed writer, "entirely in the hands of an interested and rapacious crew, whose sole object is to save the civil service; in their eyes the safety of the country is subordinate to that end." That this is no mere partisan statement will be evident from the subjoined extract from a letter written by Dr. Duff, who, like all other missionaries in India, has reason to speak favourably, rather than otherwise, of the benevolence and support of Lord Canning:—

"The reign of red-tapism at home was bad enough," writes that distinguished missionary, "as the Crimean disasters but too sadly proved; but here, in its more complete absolutism, it has reached the very climax of arrogant emptiness, imbecility, and folly, the incurable presumption and weakness of which has had much to do with the growth and spread of insurrection, and I am sure that I speak the mind of all classes of Europeans in this country (except, of course, the civilians) when I say that we are literally groaning under it. Oh, what would we now give if we only had a man like the Duke of Wellington, or the late Sir Charles Napier, for an absolute dictator."

Such testimony, from a man so thoroughly acquainted with India and Indian officials, is deserving of grave attention. It becomes more and more evident that India needs not only a Sir Colin Campbell to direct military operations, but a Sir John Lawrence to preside over her councils, and hold in check the incompetent officials who paralyse the arm of the soldier. Every day seems to increase the urgency of the demand for the recall of Lord Canning, who has, even in the eyes of the eulogistic *Times*, no greater merit than being "not entirely unequal to the occasion."

Our anxiety as to the position of Generals Havelock and Neill at Cawnpore has been increased rather than diminished by the additional details that have come to hand since our last number. While Havelock is waiting for reinforcements, his line of retreat upon Allahabad is endangered by the mutineers of Oude, who were already beginning to appear in his rear near Futteypore, half-way between Cawnpore and Allahabad. With a force exhausted with victory and dwindled to about 900 men, General Havelock is more likely to fall back than again take the road to Lucknow. All hopes of relief for the beleaguered garrison of that city in the direction of Cawnpore must now be abandoned.

But an attempt is to be made to rescue the 1,000 Europeans cooped up in the fort of Lucknow, by an advance in another direction. General Outram, recently appointed to the command of the Cawnpore and Dinapore districts has, it appears, recalled to Dinapore the 90th Foot and 5th Fusiliers on their way to join Havelock, for the purpose of attempting to relieve Lucknow by way of Azimghur and Fyzabad, or by ascending the Gogra or Gomtee, large rivers which flow into the Ganges. With these two regiments General Outram would probably advance first to Azimghur. Here he would very likely be joined by the 3,000 Ghoorkhas that have been sent down from the Nepalese hills to the relief of Lucknow, but, in consequence of the blundering of the Calcutta Government, too late to be of service. This force was, by the last accounts, at Gcruckpore, and we find by the latest news, that it had been ordered to fall back on Azimghur. From this station the relieving army might, either by land or by the river Gogra, reach Fyzabad, and would thus have arrived within thirty-seven miles of Lucknow without meeting any enemy but villagers, and the remnants of the Azimghur mutineers, the 12th Irregulars. The appearance of a considerable force on the east instead of the south-west of that city, would no doubt considerably disconcert the plans of the Oude rebels, and render useless their defensive measures in the direction of Cawnpore. But the new plan for the relief of Lucknow is severely

condemned by various critics who declare that the route is impracticable during this season of the year, that the whole country is under water, that there are no roads, and that the expedition could not reach Lucknow before October—too late, in all probability to save the garrison.

According to one statement from Calcutta Sir James Outram was proceeding up the river to supersede Havelock; but this writer as well as others on the spot, seems to assume that that officer had an independent command. When the last mail left Calcutta Sir Colin Campbell was supreme dictator in respect to all military operations. If General Outram has stopped the reinforcements on their way to Cawnpore, it can only have been by direction of the Commander-in-Chief. This expedition to relieve Lucknow by way of Fyzabad, may be impracticable, but we cannot believe that the first military operation sanctioned by Sir Colin, who is no mere theorist, would be one sure of proving a failure. The wisdom, decision, and energy for which he has universal credit ought to have devised something better than a bootless movement, which, according to the *Daily News*, would greatly endanger Havelock without relieving Lucknow. Our contemporary proves too much; and we hope that the next mail will entirely falsify his gloomy predictions, and convince him that Sir Colin Campbell has adopted the surest and most speedy means for rescuing our countrymen and women from the hands of the miscreant Nana Sahib.

Spirit of the Press.

We have already quoted the sentiments of the *Times* as to the future policy of this country in respect to the Hindoo religion, and are glad to find that the leading journal continues to hold fast to the enlightened views it has heretofore expressed. In an article last week, in which the opinions of some of its Indian correspondents are forcibly dealt with, we find the following admirable and conclusive remarks:—

Up to this time our Indian administration has been distinguished in matters of this description by a principle more positive than that of neutrality, and which, as far as its activity extended, operated rather to the disparagement than the elevation of the religion which we professed. We not only abstained from all authoritative intervention with the native forms of worship—a course of obvious prudence and propriety—but we allowed our toleration in this respect to assume an aspect of encouragement, at the same time that we submitted to a virtual suppression of our own creed and its obligations. We gave the actual support and countenance of our Government to idolatrous ceremonies and institutions; we permitted rites of the foulest impiety and barbarism to be practised when, as rulers of the country, we could have interdicted them; we allowed the profession of Christianity to remain absolutely penal by Hindoo law; and we conducted ourselves generally as if we held our power by sufferance, and were content to sink our character as Christians on condition of an easy tenure. This in reality is the "traditional policy" to which our correspondent alludes. That it was not becoming to us, either as Christians or governors, we need hardly stop to prove. That it has not preserved us from the worst outbreaks of fanaticism we are now but too plainly taught.

Our correspondent does not shut his eyes to the facts before him; but, after assuming that the Bengal army has revolted on the declared ground of alarm for caste and creed, proceeds to argue from this very assumption in favour of unlimited deference to prejudices so sacredly cherished. We draw a different moral from the lesson. We think the one great fact protruding itself through all these horrors is that a century of "traditional policy" has not sufficed to preserve us from those very disasters against which it was designed to guard. For a hundred years together we have been keeping our Christian quality out of sight, and venturing only in the most timid and cautious manner to relieve the natives of India from one or two of the most terrible obligations which their misbelief imposed. We have forbidden infanticide and suttee, though even in these extreme cases our proceedings have sometimes been confined to expostulation and remonstrance, where a more peremptory prohibition could easily have been issued, and must necessarily have been obeyed. Taking one step further, we have exempted young widows from the necessity of perpetual celibacy, and have decreed that no native shall be punished by the loss of his inheritance for professing the same religion as his rulers. This is the sum of our "intervention" since the year of grace 1757, and as the reward of our moderation we now see our countrymen massacred and our dominion repudiated in favour of a Government the very characteristic of which is proselytism by fire and sword. We think it must be clear to all that if this is the end of our traditional policy there can be nothing in that policy which is worth preservation on the score of the security which it yields. To say that as Christians and lords paramount we ought to have done less is utterly impossible, though it would be easy enough to argue that we should have done much more. Even "P." himself would not maintain that we should have allowed widows to be burnt alive, or little children to be murdered; in fact, his discontent seems to be concentrated on the new marriage law and the new law of inheritance. The former of these enactments, by which Hindoo women were relieved from a barbarous and demoralising penalty, could obviously have been dictated by concern for the natives alone; and if by the latter we protected our own faith from persecution, is it possible to argue that we did too much? Yet this dilemma is unavoidable—either we ought never to have ventured upon even these manifestations of our Christianity and our power, or a policy perfectly unexceptionable has not saved us from sanguinary insurrection.

It is plain that at the price we are now actually paying we might have pushed on the work of religious conver-

tion as rudely as we pleased. If every Governor-General since the days of Clive had been a Duke of Alva, we could not have been assailed with a more terrible eruption of treachery, ferocity, and fanaticism. We have been labouring to pacify an invisible but dreaded monster by obsequious concessions and studious deference, and we find on a sudden that in spite of our policy we are exposed to its most violent attacks. By assuming for the future a firmer attitude we may probably do better, and can certainly not do worse. We certainly cannot suffer,—we hope we may gain, by acknowledging in the face of the Eastern world that we value and reverence our own faith though we will compel no one to share it. The idolatry and prejudices of our subjects may command our toleration, but they need not receive our respect. Above all, let it be known and felt that we hold India less by sufferance and more by strength. This very crisis will show how impotent is even the mightiest military insurrection against the power of England, and a little more wisdom would have saved us from the miseries of the trial. The peril has been created, not by the presence of Christian missionaries, but the absence of Christian soldiers. If every province in India had been garrisoned and governed like the Punjab, we might have made a much more dignified avowal of our religion without ever hearing of the mutinies in Bengal.

Lord Canning's conduct as Governor-General of India is the topic of frequent criticisms by our contemporaries. On several occasions the *Daily News* has written in condemnation of the noble lord for his vacillating conduct and disposition to succumb to the Supreme Council. The *Examiner*, with every disposition to make allowance for the difficulties of his lordship, knows not how to disbelieve and reject many of the statements of fact, arguing want of judgment, decision, and promptitude.

A ministerial organ (the *Post*) publishes a letter written by Jung Bahadur's son-in-law, stating that 3,000 of the Maharajah's troops had marched some distance on their way to succour our scanty forces against the mutineers, when a letter came from Lord Canning, representing the disturbance at an end, and declining the aid of the Ghoorkas as no longer necessary. After the loss of a week, however, came another despatch, requiring the immediate aid of the contingent. The importance of the week so lost can hardly be estimated, and another turn might have been given to things by the prompt succour of the brave and faithful Ghoorkas. There is a still more unfavourable version, but we have here taken the account presented by a ministerial organ.

We have given our opinion of the measures against the press, gagging friends and foes alike, without regard to the difference of sentiments, interests, and languages, upon the preposterous ground that the law of India cannot recognise any distinctions, and must be one and the same for all. Why, by a parity of reasoning, when the disaffected Sepoys were disarmed, the British should also have been deprived of their arms. The suppression of the native press was as necessary a measure as the disarmament of the Bengal Sepoys, but the British press of Hindostan is one of the arms available for the common cause. No British writer can have any desire to share the wretched fate of the proprietor of the *Delhi Gazette*. All British interests in India are now one, so far as the insurrection is concerned; and the press is only likely to make itself heard unpleasantly to the ruling power when it feels moved to animadvert on errors or blunders committed dangerous to the common cause. And how are we to reconcile the superabundance of caution as regards the press, with the opposite error in a direction of much more immediate and practical mischief? It has been stated, without contradiction, that arms were sold to natives in Calcutta, under the very nose of the Governor-General, till the supply was exhausted, and the extraordinary demand satisfied.

After mentioning some other complaints against Lord Canning, the *Examiner* expresses an earnest hope that the Home Government "will thoroughly satisfy itself that his conduct and qualifications are such as this great emergency demands. The best man that can be had is the man for the Governor-Generalship in this momentous crisis. Ordinary qualifications will not suffice for this extraordinary exigency." We observe in several Calcutta letters—those, at least, that come from the planter and mercantile interest—a call for Lord Ellenborough as the man for the crisis. But a more feasible idea would seem to be that suggested in other letters and endorsed by the *Daily News*, that Sir Colin Campbell should for the exigency become Governor-General as well as Commander-in-Chief. The *Times* defends the Governor-General of India, though not very vigorously, and throws all blame upon the system, the whole of which needs reform.

It involves a complicated and cumbrous machinery of administration, but no real or individual responsibility, and consequently no genuine power. The President of the Board of Control represents one species of authority, the Board of Directors another, and the Governor-General in Council a third. It is difficult to determine where any course of policy should originate, and it naturally results sometimes that none is originated at all. Under such conditions of office the sympathies of the public are likely to go with Lord Canning, and as a single test, indeed, of his success under difficulties it is something to say that he has encountered the full force of that terrible shock which it was always predicted would shiver our Eastern Empire into fragments, and that though he has not up to this moment received the aid of a single soldier from England we remain the lords of India still.

So then the leading journal has found its way back to the conclusion that the Court of Directors, or the East India proprietors, do represent a species of authority—a fact lately disputed.

"The system" seems likely to bear the brunt of all the blame in respect to the Indian mutinies. It

is the Crimean story over again. British indignation calls out for the sacrifice of General Lloyd, but the *Spectator* shows, and not without force, that injustice may be done even to that incompetent veteran by concentrating punishment upon him:—

For the maintenance of military discipline, and for clearing up the purpose of the British authorities in India, it will be necessary to sacrifice General Lloyd, perhaps to the extent of dismissing him from the army; a fearful calamity for an officer whose head has grown grey in a service which he has heretofore filled with credit. And, as usual, the punishment will not reach those who are morally the most responsible. It has constantly been the practice for the native regiments in all the Indian Presidencies to assert claims very incompatible with military discipline; and when British officers have sustained authority with any measure of sternness, they have, especially of late years, not only been without support from their superiors, but have been compelled to yield before their men, have in some cases been obliged to reverse their own orders, and have even been publicly reprimanded. It is a mistake to suppose that Lord Canning is alone responsible for the practice of temporising with the native soldiery. Governors-general before him have maintained the same policy, and General Lloyd must several times have had under his eyes the example of officers mortified, thwarted, even reprimanded, for exercising "harshness" towards their men. The latest intelligence informs us that the progress of General Havelock was impeded by the forts which the petty chiefs had been permitted to construct, and that he was likely even to be attacked by the Muds. Now it is well known in Calcutta, that soon after the deposal of the King of Oude, the local authorities were proceeding to compel a dismantling of the forts in that province, but that the process was arrested by orders from the Supreme Government, which disapproved of such "harshness" towards the natives. How is it possible that the Lloyds of the Anglo-Indian army should neglect to profit by these repeated lessons? and who can we hold chiefly responsible, when those calamities ensue for which a Lloyd is to be punished? He will probably be dismissed the service; but our Government at home makes a boast of supporting those superiors of General Lloyd who are really answerable for the policy that happened to be so calamitously exposed in his acts.

Capt. Galton's annual report on the railways of the United Kingdom furnishes the *Economist* with a topic for a congenial article, in which the results of that interesting document are carefully brought out. It appears that on the 31st December, 1856, the 8,506 miles of railway in the United Kingdom had actually cost in money 309 millions sterling, 174 millions being ordinary shares, 57 millions preference shares, and 78 millions loans raised. The average rate of interest paid on the preference share capital was 5l. 13s. per cent. per annum—on the loans raised, that is on the debenture debt, 4l. 13s. per annum—and on the ordinary share capital, 3l. 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum. The total gross receipts of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1856 were twenty-three millions sterling, or something approaching the interest of the National Debt. The *Economist* comes to the conclusion, that the cost of the lines has very little to do with determining the rate of toll which it is possible to levy on those who use them; and that the progress of railway prosperity has corresponded very closely with the vigour and sagacity with which those who manage them have looked for income from the small contributions of an increasing class. From a tabular statement given it would appear the goods traffic is now the largest item in railway receipts. In 1849 passengers produced 1,256l. and goods 1,090l. per mile: but in 1856 the proportion was reversed—goods producing 1,756l. per mile and passengers 1,364l. The increase in the luggage department has been going on especially during the last four years. There is another significant deduction to be made from these returns:—

The receipts from first-class fares have barely maintained the level at which they stood eight years ago. The receipts from second-class fares have seriously fallen off, namely, from 518l. per mile in 1849 in the 4,355 miles open, to 476l. per mile in 1856 with 6,332 miles open. But with the third-class fares a precisely opposite class of changes has taken place. With scarcely a single exception of consequence during the eight years, the receipt per mile from third-class fares has gone on increasing until, in 1856, the receipt of 448l. per mile is quite thirty-three per cent. above receipt of 331l. per mile in 1849. The per centage proportions to the total passenger traffic in 1849 and 1856 of the receipts per mile of the three classes of fares were as follows, viz.:—

Year.	First.	Second.	Third.
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1849	32	41	27
1856	32	35	33

While, therefore, in 1849 the common kinds of passenger service contributed a little more than a fourth part of the total passenger receipts, that proportion had been raised to quite a third part in 1856; the first-class proportion remaining the same, but the second-class proportion falling from forty-one to thirty-five per cent.

It is further to be noticed that whilst the first-class fares have fallen from 2.11 to 2.07 per mile, the earnings have somewhat risen. In the second class the fares have been somewhat increased, and the average earnings are stationary. In the third class the fares have fallen, and so have the individual payments; but the earnings, as we have already seen, have increased largely. The *Economist* is therefore quite justified in the conclusion, "that, as regards nearly all classes of passengers, the increase of pas-

senger traffic per mile of railway open has been accompanied by a reduction in the rate of fares, and also by a reduction in the average payments of each person conveyed—in other words, a larger revenue has been obtained by means of smaller individual contributions."

In an article on the Stuttgart meeting, the *Daily News* argues that there is as little chance of any great political alliance springing from the intercourse of the two monarchs, as from the glittering Embassy of M. de Morny to St. Petersburg; neither the real interests of the two countries nor the personal dispositions of the two Courts being in accord. To attempt to associate two such nations permanently would indeed be vain and hopeless. To effect even a temporary alliance would require that greatest of national mistakes in France—another Restoration. The foreign policy of the Emperor of the French is then fairly described in the following extract:—

Louis Napoleon may be all that the Carlists, the Orleanists, the Fusionists delight to whisper into English ears; he may be the sullen, reserved, self-contained impenetrable fatalist, the inheritor of all his uncle's plans and animosities, the faithless, insincere Sovereign they labour so assiduously to pourtray and describe him. They may appreciate and understand the ruler of France far better than we do, though envy, hatred, and malice are plain and palpable enough in their portrait. We know Louis Napoleon in external affairs only as we find him; and as yet we have found him a good and faithful ally of England, not seeking the degradation or humiliation of England in this alliance; differing from us, when small differences have arisen, frankly and honestly; yielding, as in the Bolgrad question, where we have made a point of perseverance and where his ministers were wrong, and inspiring our Cabinet, when in its turn it had, as in the question of the Elections of Moldavia, committed a grave error, with the sense to give way; not at all points and places pursuing the same policy by the same means; in Italy, for example, making, as we think, grievous and fatal mistakes; but as a general rule withdrawing French agents from that jealousy and rivalry which were the informing spirit of French diplomacy under Louis Philippe. Seeing all this, in spite of our deep dislike of his internal and domestic system, and of our hearty conviction that it will be found inconsistent with the true welfare of France, we have no fear of France in this emergency; and this firstly, because the Emperor of the French is, there is every reason to believe, sincere in his fidelity to the English alliance; secondly, because to him personally the alliance is far more valuable than it can be to any other human being; and lastly, because France has always suffered more than England from the want of good relations between the two countries.

The *Daily News* then contrasts the conduct of the English with that of the Russian Court in the respect it has paid to the Empress Eugenie:—

The Czar returned to Germany with the professed object of accompanying the Empress, his Consort, back to St. Petersburg. Her Imperial Majesty was staying with her relations at Darmstadt. There it would have been natural to have expected the interview to have come off. Stuttgart was, however, selected on the express plea that the Empress's health did not permit of her participation in the gaieties and fatigues of such a meeting. That capital having been chosen for such a reason all motive disappeared for the Empress Eugenie accompanying Louis Napoleon. No sooner, however, was the absence of that illustrious lady certain, than the miserable Russian subterfuge became apparent. The Empress of Russia then hastened to Stuttgart and partook of its pleasures, without involving herself in a personal recognition of the Empress Eugenie. The insult is plain and unmistakable, however plausible may be the diplomatic excuses invented to disguise it; and the Emperor of the French will indeed be unworthy of the grace and beauty which he has placed on the throne if he do not resent such imperial impertinence and rudeness. When on the banks of the Rhine, it was the place of the Czar to have sought an interview at Paris. Instead, he sent thither his brother, Constantine, who disgusted all France by his coarseness and violence; and at Stuttgart he has had the bad taste to allow his wife to insult the Empress of the French. Well, under such circumstances, might the intercourse between the two monarchs be of that formal and reserved character which is ascribed to it.

Foreign and Colonial.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL MEETINGS.

One of the most striking incidents of the visit of the two Emperors to Stuttgart was the *fête* at Cannstadt on the 28th of September. Cannstadt is a small village not far from Stuttgart, on the right bank of the Neckar. An agricultural prize meeting is held there every year, on September 29th. The King of Wurtemberg has never once missed this meeting during the forty years of his reign. The two Emperors, the King, and the three Queens (those of Wurtemberg, Greece, and the Low Countries) whose presence at the theatre on the previous evening dazzled the eyes of common mortals, went in cavalcade to the *fête*, attended by innumerable princes, princesses, ministers, ambassadors, and courtiers. The Empress of Russia, who is in delicate health, was not of the party. The agricultural meeting is made the excuse for a large fair, in which not only gingerbread and toys, but household articles, such as shoes, brooms, coffee-pots, and umbrellas, baskets, &c., &c., are exhibited in abundance. The imperial and royal cortege proceeded through the booths to the grand stand, where the prizes were distributed. The affair was over by noon, and the Court returned to Stuttgart before two o'clock. The Emperors then retired to the apartments occupied

by the Emperor Alexander at the top of the Crown Prince's villa, and remained together for nearly two hours, at the expiration of which they took leave of each other with the greatest apparent satisfaction at their having made each other's acquaintance. On Sunday afternoon also Prince Gortschakoff and Count Walewski conferred together for more than an hour and a half. At four the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the Queen of Greece, the Prince of Hesse, and their suites, left Stuttgart for Darmstadt, from which place the Czar was to proceed to Weimar. In the evening the Emperor Napoleon paid his farewell visit to the King and Royal family. He afterwards went to the theatre to see the *Freyschutz*, which opera, it appears, he particularly desired to see performed in Germany.

The Emperor Napoleon left Stuttgart on Tuesday by railway, with the same ceremony that was observed when he arrived. The Prince Royal, but not the King, took leave of him at the station. At Mannheim he was received there by General Roberk, first aide-de-camp of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, who had sent court carriages to convey the Emperor and his suite to Ludwigshafen, where his Majesty was received by Prince Luitpold, brother to the King of Bavaria. At Sarrebruck the Emperor found the Prince of Prussia, who was awaiting his Majesty. "Along the whole line of road," says the *Moniteur*, "the German population evinced the warmest sympathy for his Majesty. He reached Metz at seven o'clock, amid great demonstrations of welcome. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. Prince Henry of the Netherlands was waiting at Metz to compliment his Majesty. The Emperor attended the theatre in the evening." Prince Joachim Murat left the Emperor at Metz for Berlin with a letter from his Majesty to the King of Prussia.

There is, of course, abundance of gossip as to the results of the imperial meeting. The *Times*' Paris correspondent says:—

Altogether some little constraint has been thrown over the much-talked-of meeting. The intercourse between the two Emperors is thought to have been more limited than was expected. The Emperor Napoleon is reported to have talked more to Prince Gortschakoff than to his master. With respect to the reception given by the German people to the two Sovereigns, it is stated, on "the best authority," in official quarters here that by far the largest amount of curiosity, cordial greeting, and enthusiasm has been for Napoleon.

The *Daily News*' Paris correspondent has also his gossip on the subject:—

Letters and arrivals from Stuttgart confirm the belief lately expressed, that the interview of the Emperors was but a frigid affair. The arrival of the Empress, which took everybody by surprise, seems to have acted, although it be ungallant to say so, as a wet blanket. Only two days before the French Minister at Stuttgart had said publicly that there was not the least probability of her coming. According to French accounts, the Emperor Alexander did not glean many "golden opinions from all sorts of people." In the first place they laugh at him for going in a Circassian uniform, and say that Napoleon might as well have gone attired as a Zouave. Then they say that he neither looked, nor was, amiable. They find fault with him for leaving the theatre after the first act of the performance, and not returning, while the French Emperor sat it out. In short, they seem to think that the style and manner of the Russian Sovereign contrasted unfavourably with Napoleon's easy, natural, unaffected ways.

But we look with more curiosity at the opinion of the special correspondent of the *Times* at Stuttgart, who appears to have had singular facilities given to him to see and to hear:—

The general résumé of the information I have been able to collect with reference to the nature of this meeting and its political results amounts to this,—the two Emperors have had the satisfaction of making each other's acquaintance, and of exchanging the expression of their individual views, wishes, and aspirations, but nothing beyond this has been obtained, except it be some matters of such very trifling moment as not to be worth citing in connexion with this event. The idea which has been frequently expressed in the press of late, that one object of the understanding to be arrived at by the two Emperors was the reduction of both their armies, is evidently without substance, inasmuch as the reduction of the Russian army to a very low peace footing (with the exception of the detached *armée corps* in the Caucasus and about the Caspian Sea) had already been ordered, and the nature of the reductions published in St. Petersburg, before the Emperor left, and consequently could not be made the subject of further negotiations; while, on the other hand, however sincerely Louis Napoleon's aphorism "*L'Empire c'est la paix*" may be meant with regard to foreign countries, it is highly improbable that he will, for many years to come, consent to a reduction of his military force.

In the matter of popularity both with the Court and the people the Emperor Napoleon has made infinitely greater progress than the Emperor Alexander. It is assumed that the Empress of Russia and her sisters-in-law were averse to the Empress Eugenie's appearing here, from the apprehension that her greater youth, beauty, and mental attainments would throw them into the shade, and compel them to acknowledge the personal superiority of one on whom they look down as inferior to them. Something of the same sort of feeling the Emperor Alexander evidently entertains towards the Emperor Napoleon, who exhibits more attractive manners and greater powers of conversation than himself, seeks more to ingratiate himself with others, rides better, &c. The latter had, moreover, brought his own horses with him; so that while Louis Napoleon yesterday was mounted on a splendid high-mettled horse, that curvetted and sprang about to the delight of the multitude, the Emperor Alexander had to put up with an animal whose qualities were simply strength and docility. The Emperor Napoleon has lost no opportunity of showing himself in a light acceptable to the people; he has walked out in the streets arm-in-arm with a single gentleman, a Wurtemberg officer; he has taken or feigned an interest in all that the King is most fond of

promoting, and for which he is so deservedly popular, and gave himself the trouble to sit out the whole of Weber's *Der Freischutz* last night, which was played at his especial desire to hear a genuine German opera, and continued applauding even after the curtain had fallen.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna at midnight on the 28th. No minister accompanied him. On Wednesday the Emperor of Russia reached Weimar; the Emperor of Austria on the following day. Soon after his arrival the latter called on the Czar. The *Vienna Gazette* says: "When the Emperor Francis Joseph called on the Emperor Alexander at Weimar the latter went to meet his Majesty on the staircase. Having embraced and kissed each other, their Majesties conferred for some time together." On Friday, the Emperor of Austria left for Ischl, passing through Dresden. The Emperor of Russia left for Dresden, from whence he was to proceed to Berlin.

We hear nothing of what has transpired at the Imperial interview. The Paris *Siecle*, however, states, that the Emperor of Russia was to submit to the Emperor of Austria the basis of a resolution agreed to by himself and the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of Italy, and that if the general impression be correct, the Italian question would speedily receive a solution. "The Emperor Napoleon and the Czar are said to be quite at one upon this important subject."

FRANCE.

The Empress returned to St. Cloud from Biarritz last week. It is stated that during her stay at her favourite watering-place, she enjoyed herself so much like any other mortal, putting aside courtly restraints, that some folks occasionally grumbled about the lack of "dignity" and the like.

The Emperor paid a short visit to Paris after leaving Germany. On Friday he carried the Empress with him to the camp at Châlons. A telegraphic despatch from Paris says that "the Emperor and Empress of Russia have expressed to the Emperor Napoleon their extreme regret at not having seen the Empress Eugenie at Stuttgart."

The Correctional Tribunal of Paris has decreed the seizure and entire suppression of the "*Mystères du Peuple*," by Eugène Sue, a serial commenced so long ago as 1849, and long since circulating throughout Europe by hundreds of thousands of copies. Baron de la Chastre, the assignee of the copyright, is sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 6,000*fr.*; the publisher is sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000*fr.*, and the printer to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000*fr.*

It appears from a report by General Desvaux, that many artesian wells have been successfully sunk at oases in the deserts of Algeria: abundant fountains have resulted; the Arabs are wild with gratitude, and are forming settlements round the welcome founts.

It is computed that there are still 300,000 men living who have a right to claim the St. Helena medal for serving under Napoleon—forty-two years after his final downfall. This is a striking proof of the vast numbers of men who served under Napoleon's banners.

TURKEY.

The last earthquake at Broussa has, according to the latest reports, destroyed a great deal of property. More than forty houses have been thrown down, and nearly a hundred more so seriously injured that the inhabitants were compelled to leave them. By the same post from that city we received an account of a frightful tragedy, of which a fanatical Turk was the author. Eight Christians were murdered by him, and several more wounded. Within four and twenty hours after the deed the assassin was tried, condemned to death, and the sentence put into execution.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The elections in Wallachia have terminated, and are in favour of the Union. The Moldavian divan will assemble on the 4th of October, and that of Wallachia on the 8th of the same month.

AMERICA.

LOSS OF A MAIL STEAMER AND FIVE HUNDRED LIVES.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on Friday night, bringing advices from New York to the 19th. A hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico had occasioned great loss of life and much damage to shipping. The greatest calamity, however, was the foundering of the mail-steamer *Central America*, on her way from Aspinwall to New York, with the loss of 500 lives and a large portion of her specie cargo—2,250,000 dollars. She quitted Havannah on the 8th; the hurricane began on the 10th, and continued to the 12th; the ship sprang a leak; her crew and passengers did their utmost to pump out the water, but failed, and she went down. The scene is well described by Mr. Maunder, one of the passengers who escaped:—

The storm commenced immediately after the steamer left Havannah, increasing until Friday. On Friday afternoon all hands were called up to bale, the vessel continued to ship water, and all hands worked with buckets, barrels, &c., all Friday night, and till about two o'clock on Saturday, when the brig *Marine* hove in sight; all the ladies and children were put on board the *Marine* about six o'clock p.m., and the chief engineer left with them. In launching the boats two of the five of them were stove, and the other three were despatched with the women and children about an hour before sunset. The *Marine* was lying nearly a mile off, and by the time the three boats reached her it became evident that the ship must go down before they could get back. All hands then seized pieces of spars, chairs, and life-preservers,

while others rushed below to secure their treasure. The confusion now became great, though all acted with coolness, each endeavouring to make the last effort for his own safety. Now the vessel gave three lurches, some of the passengers jumping off at each lurch; those who jumped off at the first and second lurches swam off to some distance, but the great mass remained on deck until the vessel went down, which was a minute or two afterwards. I had provided myself with a life-preserver and a piece of a spar, and determined to go down with the vessel with the great mass of the passengers; all of them stood about bracing themselves up and securing those articles most available to buoy them up. The vessel finally went down, stern foremost. I was standing near the smoke-stack at the time, and we were all dragged under the water with the sinking ship. The general supposition is that we were all drawn under the surface at least twenty feet, and when we rose we were nearly stifled; the rapidity with which I was drawn down tore the spar from my hands and the life-preserver from my body, and when I reached the surface my clothing was all stripped off me. I however met a friend who had two life-preservers, who gave me one, and we also seized on pieces of the wreck, which helped to sustain us. About 400 of the passengers were struggling about, most of them having lost their life-preservers, and others remaining on pieces of the wreck, which came up with us. The boatswain had cut away the upper works of the vessel, so that when the hull sank they would float off, but they were dragged down, and came up in fragments. Many persons were killed, stunned, and drowned by being struck with pieces of the wreck, while the pieces were to others the ultimate means of safety, and occasionally a flash of lightning showed to each other a sea of struggling forms. Each strove to encourage his friend with hopes which he scarce felt himself. At first we were all together in a mass, but soon the waves separated us, and at each successive flash of lightning we discovered that we were being scattered over a wide area, and soon found ourselves apparently alone on the boundless ocean. He concludes by saying about ten o'clock he was picked up by the bark *Ellen*, and had the satisfaction of finding others on board her.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, mainly of Irishmen, was held at the Stuyvesant Institute, in New York, to express opposition to British enlistments in the United States for the war in India, and sympathy with the Sepoy mutiny. Some very strong resolutions and an address to the working classes of Great Britain were adopted, and speeches were made by Colonel Doheny, Oliver Byrne, and others. Mr. John Mitchell, formerly editor of the *United Irishman*, at Dublin, having been alluded to as one who should have been present, writes to the *New York Herald*, saying:—"I deem it needless and superfluous to go to any meeting in order to prove that I sympathise with Sepoys, Russians, Persians, Chinese, or any other enemies of the British Government."

A despatch from Kansas, dated Leocompton, 8th instant, announces the organisation of the convention to form a state constitution. It is also stated that the President of the convention, Mr. Calhoun, in his address, favoured the plan of submitting the constitution to the people of the territory for ratification. Our readers are aware that there were two parties in Kansas struggling for the organisation of this convention—the one desiring to leave the matter to the *bona fide* inhabitants of the territory, and the other, the Secessionists, who had determined that Kansas should be a slave state, without regard to the will of the majority, should it be expressed in contradiction to their views.

The Government at Washington having been apprised of further filibustering demonstrations upon Nicaragua being in project, and of a scheme in Texas for the invasion of the Mexican Provinces contiguous to the Rio Grande, were about to issue an edict to stop these intended violations of the Neutrality Treaty, and to prosecute all engaged in them.

PERSIA.

We have letters from Bushire, dated the 5th. Despatches had arrived from the Bombay Government, ordering General Jacob to send on to the presidency immediately the whole of the 1st Regiment of Scinde Irregular Horse. By this time they have probably reached Bombay. The troops here are to follow them immediately. The 23rd Native Infantry and a company of Gohnadze Artillery left Bushire on the 4th inst. to garrison the Island of Karrack. On the 6th Captain Hatch's battery of artillery were to leave for Bombay. The 2nd Belooch Battalion were ordered to Bombay, and it was rumoured that they were to be located in the Deccan. All the troops had received instructions to prepare for their immediate departure from Bushire, and the transports were being got ready for their reception. By the end of the month it was thought that the town would be entirely evacuated by the British army. The merchants were all packing up their goods, and engaging bungalows for their transport to India, as they have been refused any freight on board the ships in harbour. The Persian Governor had gone to Bushire, and up to the above date no official had been sent by the Shah to resume the occupation of the town.

The *Pays* says that an insurrectionary movement has broken out at Ispahan, and that all Irak Adjemi is in a very disturbed state.

CHINA.

Hong Kong advices extend to August 10th. The principal event of the fortnight is the blockade of the Canton river, in consequence of an improper use made of the liberty granted by Admiral Seymour with the view of provisions being supplied to the Cantonese. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour had been induced to adopt this course in consequence of the American steamer *Antelope* having proceeded up the river as far as Whampoa, and it was the impression that the Americans and some other foreigners were desirous of forcing a trade with Canton, which,

it is said, Yeh would not object to. The effect this measure will have on the small trade existing between Hong Kong and Macao has yet to be seen. If restrictions on intercourse continue for any length of time, they will, no doubt, be seriously felt by the Cantonese.

Until the arrival of troops, and the return of Lord Elgin from India, nothing can be done in the way of offensive operations.

Sir John Bowring had been suffering much from fever, but was convalescent at the last advices.

News has been received that the town of Honan, opposite to Canton, has been burnt down—the work of incendiaries.

A lum, the baker, after an unjust confinement of six months, has been at length liberated—we presume under express injunctions from the Home Government.

Letters from the river describe the fleet there as pretty healthy, though the *Niger* and *Cruizer* had suffered somewhat from fever; and the *Esk* and *Sanepareil* from ophthalmia.

The *Friend of China* says:—"Fortunately we live in hope of an early change of rulers. Lord Elgin's reply to the Singapore merchants, reprinted below, contains not a word of allusion to Sir John Bowring; and from this and other circumstances it is pretty certain that, as Ministers say when they are defeated, 'the reins are only held till the successors are appointed.'"

The troop-ships *Nereus* and *Moreport* arrived from England on the 8th inst., with about 500 men of the Royal Artillery, besides officers. It was unfortunate that these vessels were not intercepted in the Straits, and ordered on to Calcutta. It was intended to send round a portion of this force in her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* immediately.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Duc de Grammont, the new French Minister to Rome, is at present in Paris.

The Pope has it is said accepted the resignation of Cardinal Antonelli. He is very old.

The yellow fever has shown itself in Lisbon, but only thirty-three had died of it. Considerable anxiety however, prevailed.

Three cargoes of slaves have been landed in Cuba within a week. Two slave-ships have been burnt after their successful trips had enriched the owners.

A letter from Singapore gives some particulars of a Mohammedan plot which had been detected there. Fears were entertained of a disturbance at the Mohurrum festival.

It appears to be admitted that the quantity of port wine made on the Douro this year will be larger than in 1856—one estimate says 3,000 pipes; still, in many places the vines have produced nothing.

The Prince Imperial of France draws pay as a Grenadier of the Guard, and his name is called at muster; but he does not serve, being "on leave with his family."

There is a report of an intended conference at Vienna with respect to the settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities and of the difference with Naples.

A letter from Marseilles states that Mdle. Rachel is at the last extremity, and that her children, her mother, and her brother have been summoned by telegraph to the place where she is living, near Cannes.

The French Governor of New Caledonia has issued a proclamation in the native language, announcing, that as the island is now French, the inhabitants cannot be permitted to eat each other: cannibalism will be punished as murder.

It is reported here that, in consequence of recent persecutions of Europeans in Madagascar, a combined English and French expedition against the Queen of that country is not improbable.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

A ship of war has been launched at Bordeaux for Russia; others are expected from the United States. I am assured that Russia is making great haste to get screws fitted to all her sailing men-of-war.—*Times' Paris Correspondent*.

Sir Culling Eardley has been laid up at Berlin, but it is stated that he has now so far recovered, that his physicians have declared that within a few days he will be able to undertake the journey to England.

With the exception of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the King of Wurtemberg is the oldest of all the sovereigns at present reigning, and is the only one among them who ever commanded an entire *armée corps* in the wars against Napoleon I.

The Marquis de Custine, author of the well-known work on Russia, which some years ago made a certain sensation, has just died at his chateau of St. Gratien, near Pau. He was the son of General Marquis de Custine, who was condemned to death in the great revolution.

The *Journal de Frankfort* states that efforts are being made in Prussia to organise a European Electric Telegraph Union. If the project is carried out the journal argues that it will simplify the transmission of messages, and cause the tariff of charges to be lowered.

An official publication of the Home Government prepares the inhabitants of the Dutch West Indian colonies for the emancipation of slaves in Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, and sets forth all the conditions attending so desirable a measure.

A subscription has been opened at Turin for a monument to the memory of Daniel Manin, the late ex-President of the Venetian republic. The official *Piedmontese Gazette* declared itself ready to receive contributions for the purpose, and the com-

mittee consists of MM. Tommaseo, Mezzocapo, and Tecchio.

The King of Prussia recently had a slight attack of paralysis, and something of the same kind occurred two or three months ago. Indisposition induced King Frederick William to decline to go to Stuttgart, and the same cause it is said prevented his going to Weimar to be an eye witness of the reconciliation between the two Emperors.

Before leaving Biarritz the Empress Eugenie, who frequently made excursions in the two vessels of war stationed in the roadstead, had the young prince dressed as a sailor, and took him on board the *Reine Hortense*. The costume consisted of a pair of white trousers, a shirt of blue cotton, and a round straw hat with a black ribbon bearing the words *Reine Hortense*.

Mr. Sullivan, her British Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, died from the effects of the wound inflicted upon him on the 11th of August. The funeral took place on the 15th; all public places were closed, the vessels in port fired minute guns, the flags were all lowered to half-mast, and a Government order prohibited all public amusements on the day of the funeral. No clue had been obtained to the murderers, although a large reward had been offered for their discovery and apprehension. The Government had offered a reward of 10,000 dollars, and the British residents 50,000 more.

GOSSIP FROM CHINA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hong Kong having found that there was nothing to be described at that British settlement after Lord Elgin's departure, had gone on a cruise to the North. He thinks the departure of the plenipotentiary has extricated him from an embarrassing position. If he had gone to the Peiho he would have met there an insult which he is without force to resent. "About the end of September, when the Gulf of Pecheleo is swept by storms and the anchorage is insecure, the English and French Plenipotentiaries will probably renew the postponed expedition to the Peiho. They will act in sweet accord—the English to open trade for the whole world, the French to open the Roman Catholic religion to the world of China. At the end of October they will be precisely where we all are in this month of July." The disgusted special correspondent, tired of having no mission to fulfil, and of the sultry heat of Hong Kong, went off on the 25th of July on a cruise in the steamer *Remi*. His next letter is dated "on the Yellow Sea, July 31st." Hong Kong itself is only one of that multitude of 10,000 islands which fringe the Chinese coast from the Gulf of Tonquin to the Gulf of Pecheleo. The steamer kept close to the mainland, passing Swachow, "which will be a considerable commercial port when a new treaty has placed China within the comity of nations"—and then to Namoa, a collegiate city, where literary men abound, and much opium is smoked.

AMOY.

Amoy is one of our lawful ports of trade, and thither we are bound. It took last year about 120,000*l.* worth (471,689 *dols.*) of our cottons, and 3,000*l.* (11,430 *dols.*) worth of our woollens, and it gave us in return sugar and sugar candy, some indifferent tea, and a little camphor and alum. It is not a very large affair, this Amoy trade; but, as it is an established fact, we must look at the place. There are four houses which are evidently built for purposes of European residence. The rest of the place in its water-side point of view looks like a small slice of Wapping in very bad repair, and grotesquely painted. I found a lady in Amoy who resented my asking her if she were resigned to her residence there, and who declared that of all spots out of England it was that she should choose to live in. Women find their happiness in their duties, and they bear them with them to every climate. But Amoy is not a place to be loved for itself. With a chair and four bearers I traversed the town in every direction. Amoy is a real unsophisticated Chinese town, and I expected something entirely new in character. Alas! there is nothing new, even under the sun of Ch na. Amoy is almost exactly like every other tenth-rate Eastern town. It has the smell of Lower Thames-street in hot noon-day. It has the booth-shaped, one storied houses whereof the Arabs have built Constantinople, whereof the Turks have built the baser parts of Smyrna, and which are to be found also in the Egyptian part of Alexandria. It is a congeries of huts with open fronts. Upon the floor is heaped and exposed for sale every indescribable edible in the Chinese dietary. Some hissing hot are for immediate consumption; lumps of roast pork, stews curiously compounded of gelatinous matter, a small square piece of meat, and vegetables of different kinds cut into long regular strips. Some coldly taint the air and call for fire and quick consumption; such as fresh fish, caught perhaps in the bay a few hours before, but now rapidly decomposing. Livid joints of beef hang upon bamboo poles, despite the precepts of Fo; and within reach of their odour is a mountain of Chinese confectionary—bean cakes, looking like cakes of honey soap; dark treacly substances, which quiver as they are divided into small portions; and a light compound which looks like that pleasant mixture of honey and almonds wherein the Turks are so cunning. There were shops also full of bamboo work, and others where John Chinaman, naked to his hips, was at work upon rude furniture;

but I saw nothing which ministered to the elegancies of life, except a warehouseful of artificial flowers.

THE STREETS OF AMOY.

I had abundant leisure to observe Amoy in all its details. The streets were so narrow that my palanquin, not two feet wide, could not pass between the merchandise on either side. The proprietor stood by to protect it as we scraped past. About six times in the course of our long peregrinations we came upon processions from the opposite quarter. Some great or little mandarin, with a body guard armed with trident spears, appeared in his palanquin directly in my front, and stared at me with a mild interest. In Amoy every European face is known, and they are not difficult to count. To pass was physically impossible, and there was always much shouting; but I could not detect any tendency to be uncivil to the stranger. Once, by the aid of some bystanders, and favoured by the construction of the shops on either side, I was lifted bodily over the head of the mandarin; sometimes we managed to squeeze by, and sometimes we remained in position until a way could be cleared through the merchandise. Then "Ya-ho, ya-ho," sang the bearers, and away they went knocking everything about that did not get out of their way.

CHINESE MILITIA.

The uniform of the Amoy Militia is not strictly maintained, and their order of march is not one of severe precision. Some of them wore the huge bamboo hats which an English fruit-stall keeper would use to hold bushels of apples and to display hundreds of oranges, but which the Chinese peasants wear as shields from the sun and rain. Others abandoned their shorn heads and pendant tails to the fierceness of the mid-day heat. They all wore a sleeveless cotton jacket with some Chinese characters printed upon it; but in other respects they presented every variety of the Coolie garb—naked feet and legs, leathern sandals, thick-soled Chinese shoes, loose trousers, and cotton breeches and stockings, were all equally tolerated among the Amoy Militia. They straggled along without much order. Two or three braves with trident spears walked first, then followed the arquebuss men, carrying their guns as the spies from the land of Canaan brought back their trophies, two men to each arquebuss. Then came some warriors with large wicker shields and short swords, and, lastly, upon a pony came the venerable leader of the troop, two men holding a large parachute-formed parasol over his head.

THE TEA TRADE.

Returning from the consulate I visited the merchants' "go-downs," and saw the preparation of the teas for the English and colonial markets. The outer bamboo casings were being stripped off, and Coolies with tow and cungee (rice paste) were affixing upon the coarsest possible teas printed labels descriptive of very superior quality. I was told that these teas were too bad to hope to find any market in England, but they would be bought up for the Western States of America, for Canada, and for our other colonies. The prices are very high. The buyers have in some instances been paying more for teas in China than according to the last accounts, they would sell for in England.

The writer says that commerce is increasing at this port. Foochow, which the steamer reached next day, is another of our treaty ports, forty miles up the "dangerous" river, Min. It is infested with pirates.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow is of importance to us as a tea port. In 1856 40,972,600*lbs.* were exported, valued at 1,525,000*l.* Of these 23,880,800*lbs.* came to Great Britain, and in return Foochow took 110,000 pieces of our gray and white longcloths, and 1,000 pieces of long ells, valued together at 70,250*l.* The rest was paid in bullion.

The balance of trade, therefore, is at this port altogether against us, and I am told upon the authority of a man who knows the country well that, as a tea port, Foochow is altogether a mistake. Higher up upon the coast, just upon the division line which separates the provinces of Fuhkien and Chekiang, lie the bay and city of Fuhning. I am told that the tea which is brought down to Foochow is all carried upon men's backs across the high chain of mountains, and comes from the neighbourhood of Fuhning, which is the centre of this tea district. I am told also that when teas were selling at Foochow at 26 taels a picul they might be bought at Fuhning at 13 taels per picul, and that the interruptions which have occurred to getting the teas down to Foochow this year are occasioned by the difficulties of the mountain transit, and would not operate if we went to Fuhning and embarked them there. When a new treaty shall have given us freedom to trade along the whole of the coast, Foochow will probably go out of existence as a commercial port. As it is we have been several times on the point of abandoning it.

The cruisers reached Shanghai in time to catch the outgoing mail by which the letter was despatched.

MURDER AT BIRKENHEAD.—On Sunday night a man, named John Drewry, was murdered, and another, named Dunn, seriously injured at Birkenhead, who has since died. Suspicion rests on three navvies with whom the parties had been drinking, and who when apprehended were found all in one bed, partly dressed, with their clothes stained with blood; and one of the men had a cut on the hand. The deceased had a wife and two children at Preston. It is said that difference of religion led to a quarrel, and finally to this sad result.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

A few days since the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech on Indian affairs while presiding at a meeting for the relief fund at Kington, in Herefordshire. He contended that the mutiny in Hindostan is not a result of misgovernment, for England has conferred greater benefits on the people of India than it has derived from them; that the native population has shown no disposition to join the mutineers; that he is glad to think the city of Delhi is not to be assaulted, but reduced; and finally, that Ministers are prepared to show they have neglected no means to make the authority of the Crown respected in India, and to protect the lives and properties of its subjects there.

The struggle which is going on in India is not in my opinion to be regarded simply as a struggle of the British against the Mohammedans and the Hindoos—not simply as a struggle against the Sepoy mutineers; still less is it a struggle of Christianity against Mohammedism and Hindooism; but it is a contest of civilisation against barbarism. (Hear, hear.) It is an attempt of the European Government to introduce just and equitable rule among a great Oriental population. (Applause.) If the account could be made up between England and India, and the balance struck of the benefits which England has derived from India, and the benefits which India has derived from England, I cannot doubt it would be found that the preponderance would lie in favour of India and against England; that our rule, whatever objection may be made to it in detail, would be found to have conferred greater benefits upon the people of India than England in its turn has derived from the Government of those large provinces. (Applause.) He would not say one word which would seem in any way to depreciate criticism, either in public meetings or in Parliament, upon the conduct of the present Government of India. They will be prepared at the proper season to defend their conduct, and to show that they have used all proper means for maintaining the legitimate authority of the Crown in India, and for defending the lives and properties of its subjects. (Hear, hear.) But to attempt to govern so extensive a region and so vast a population, with an army of only 50,000 Europeans, together with a native army of 240,000, on whose allegiance we have hitherto implicitly relied—and relief, too, with the concurrence of the best judges of the Indian character, and the Indian population—was a perilous experiment; and when that native army, at least that portion of it in the provinces of Bengal, suddenly turned against us, it was hardly to be wondered at that the state of things should become very dangerous. We have, however, the gratification of seeing that the insurrection has almost exclusively been confined to the army.

The subscription list was then opened, the Chancellor of the Exchequer heading the list with a subscription of 100*l*.

The annual exhibition of the Herts Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday at St. Alban's. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton was present, and after dinner addressed the company on the subject of the Indian mutinies. Referring to the necessity of aid for our countrymen in India, he said—

Heaven grant we may have men to spare for the preservation of that mighty empire in which, while I speak, under burning suns, against infuriated numbers, and before walls which are reeking with the blood of violated women and murdered children, English valour and endurance are affording to Europe a sublime spectacle of more than Spartan fortitude and Roman discipline. (Cheers.) The war that has now broken out is not, like the Russian war, for the assertion of an abstract principle of justice, for the defence of a foreign throne, or for protection against a danger that did not threaten ourselves more than the rest of Europe,—it is for the maintenance of the British empire. It is a struggle of life and death for our rank among the rulers of the earth. It is not a war in which we combat by the side of brave and gallant allies, but one in which we fight single-handed against fearful odds, and in which we must neither expect nor desire foreign aid. (Hear, hear.) I think it is no wonder that the heart of England is up—that the slow progress of recruiting for the regular army, and even the constitutional resources of the militia, should not satisfy the ardour of an aroused people. It is no wonder that our journals should teem with offers of volunteers, and from a class that has never before furnished us with private soldiers. I am told that it is difficult for the War Office to avail itself of these offers. Difficult! why, of course it is. There is nothing worth having that is not difficult. My life, and I suppose the life of every man among you who has worked with hand or head, has been one long contest with difficulties, and none of us would be the men we now are if we had tamely allowed difficulties to conquer us. (Cheers.) Therefore I say it will not be to the credit of the Government or the War Office if they cannot devise some practical means by which to discipline and organise so much ardour. I should be sorry if we lost the occasion to show to Europe how England, when necessary, can start at once into a military nation without the tyranny of conscriptions, and without the ruinous extravagance of large standing armies. (Loud cheers.) The blood of many a stout English yeoman must have run cold in his veins when he read of the atrocious massacres of Delhi and Cawnpore, and he must have panted to show, as his forefathers often did before, that there is no metal for a sword like the iron ploughshare. Of volunteers in such a cause there can be no lack. If I were but ten years younger I would remember that I am the son of a soldier, and would be a volunteer myself—(cheers)—and even now, if I thought it possible that the young, the robust, and the adventurous needed an example from those whose years, habits, and station might be supposed to incline them to refuse, I declare I should be among you to canvass, not for votes, but for men, and should myself lead them against the enemies of our race. The whole question of India must shortly command our most thoughtful consideration. The present is not the time, nor is this the place, to criticise the policy which has produced the revolt in India. I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that revolutions or revolts are never sudden. Those which appear to us to have been so had always given long previous, though it might be neglected, warnings. Revolts and revolutions are like the spring-

ing of mines. The ground must be hollowed, the barrels filled, the train laid, and the match fired before we can be startled by the explosion; and therefore the man who tells us that a revolt which must have taken months, if not years to organise, no prudence could have foreseen, or no energy could have prevented, simply asks us to believe that policy is an accident and government a farce. But the whole of that question it will be the duty of Parliament to examine, not with the view of bringing the force of party to bear against individuals, who may have committed mere human errors of judgment—and, after all, the public itself is not free from blame for its long indifference to our Eastern empire—but for the purpose of obtaining knowledge and guidance for the future. (Hear, hear.)

At the anniversary of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, Mr. Disraeli spoke upon the subject of the Indian mutinies. Mr. Donney, who presided, in proposing "The Health of the County Members," took occasion to eulogise the foresight and sagacity which had been displayed by Disraeli in regard to the Indian mutiny, and also to animadvert on the levity of Ministers quitting their posts to indulge in autumnal sports at so critical a conjuncture. Mr. Disraeli, who was very cordially received, said in the course of his speech:—

Although three months have elapsed since the startling news of these disasters originally arrived in England—although every succeeding mail has brought to us gloomy intelligence showing that these disasters are culminating to a proportion infinitely more terrible than the country at first imagined—although we cannot flatter ourselves that either by the next mail, or by the mail after that, or even for a considerable period to come, we shall hear the cheering news which we were informed so often would immediately reach us, but which has hitherto eluded our expectation,—although I foresee much evil, still I do not now, and I never have, counselled despondency or despair. (Cheers.) But I am persuaded that if we wish to repair these misfortunes we must recognise their magnitude and importance, and that it is only upon this recognition that we can devise remedies adequate to the emergency. (Hear, hear.) I have said that every succeeding mail has, like the one which has last arrived, brought us gloomier tidings. We were told at first that though the Bengal army had proved false, yet that the armies of Bombay and Madras could be entirely depended upon. Week after week, however, we have found that the hopes we have indulged have been fallacious in both of these respects. Greater disasters may occur. We shall probably learn that the Mahratta princes have risen against us. We must prepare ourselves for an insurrection in the Punjab—a province which we are always told has been faithful. Nevertheless, if England, instead of being induced to treat these events as merely accidental, casual, and comparatively trifling, will comprehend that the issue at stake is enormous and the peril colossal, I have not the slightest doubt that a nation so great in spirit and in resources as our own will prove that it is equal to cope with dangers of even that magnitude. Our perils arise not merely from those who have rebelled against our authority—our dangers spring not alone from the insurrection which may rage in our distant dependencies; if we undervalue the gravity of the crisis in which we are placed, our greatest danger will be from ourselves. (Hear, hear.) I may be permitted, therefore, to express my hope and belief that if towards the end of this year a force of sufficient strength is landed on the shores of Hindostan, if that force is guided with the wisdom and energy we have a right to expect, if the measures taken are strong and comprehensive enough for the emergency, we shall be able to vindicate our empire, and shall have an opportunity, of which we may avail ourselves, to lay the foundations of a stable, and, I trust, a virtuous Government. (Hear, hear.)

He regretted that he did not see those preparations for what was required being made in this country which the importance and emergency of the case demanded. He should like to ask how it was that the navy—the great and unmatched navy—of England had never played any part in this most important era in our history? (Cheers.) And again, why had they not had a single gun-boat in India when they were told that by a few gun-boats our beleaguered countrymen could be helped? Not many days ago the *Shannon* reached India, and her very approach—being of light draught and well armed—was a signal for the greatest enthusiasm. Then how was it, when there were hundreds of other gun-boats almost lying idle, that none could be sent to India? It, therefore, became the imperative duty of the country to watch over the operations of Government. (Cheers.)

I do without the slightest hesitation declare my humble disapprobation at persons of high authority announcing that upon the standard of England "vengeance," and not "justice," should be inscribed. (Hear.) At this moment I see by the newspapers that her Majesty has issued a proclamation for a day of solemn fast and humiliation, when she, inviting her people to join her, will humble herself before the Almighty, acknowledge her sins and those of her people, and express her belief that in the existence of those sins some cause of these terrible calamities may be found. Now how inconsistent it is for us as a great and good people to obey commands so earnestly communicated to us by our Sovereign, to talk of fasts and humiliations, and at the same time announce that in the conduct of our foes we are to find the model of our own behaviour. I for one protest against taking Nana Sahib as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. (Hear, hear.) I have heard things said and seen things written of late which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that instead of bowing before the name of Jesus we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. (Hear, hear.) I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit. I think that what has happened in India is a great providential lesson, by which we may profit; and if we meet it like brave and inquiring men we may assert our dominion and establish for the future in India a Government which may prove at once lasting and honourable to this country. (Hear, hear.)

On Thursday evening a monster tea party was held at Bury, Lancashire, to celebrate the return of Mr.

Phillips, M.P. Upwards of 4,000 persons were present, and among the guests were Sir Charles Napier, M.P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., Mr. G. Haddfield, M.P., Mr. Mark Phillips, Sir James Watts (Mayor of Manchester), Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. T. Grundy, Mr. J. Grundy, &c., &c. Sir Charles Napier, in the course of the evening, after the usual loyal toasts had been drunk in cups of tea, rose to respond for the "Army and Navy," and having, as a matter of course, given his hearers a concise history of his Baltic campaign, touched upon the question of India, Sir Charles blamed the Government for reducing the army, with such information as they had before them early in the year as to the state of the native Indian army, and severely condemned their neglect to despatch troops until July, when they had certain intelligence of the mutiny in May.

It is all very well to say the East India Company must pay, but I tell you the East India Company is English in this case, and if the East India Company cannot pay the bill John Bull must pay it. (Hear, hear.) It was the people of England, and you here as much as anybody else, who were to blame; and I am not afraid to tell you so. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) You insisted on reductions. I went myself to Lord Palmerston, and said, "My lord, if you will stand up in this house, and say you will not be responsible for this country unless a proper army and navy are kept up, you may depend upon it you will receive the cheers of the country from one end to the other;" and I am sure that would have been the case; but Lord Palmerston, like other Ministers, was afraid of losing his place. (Laughter.) Now if you had not insisted on the army and navy being reduced, I have no hesitation in saying that in forty-eight hours you would have been able to send 10,000 or 15,000 men out to India. Just reflect on what horrors that would have saved. It will take three months before the troops sent out can arrive in India. When they have arrived, there cannot be the smallest doubt that the rebellion will be put down; and I hope the cause of the murdered will be most severely avenged. I am not of a barbarous nature myself, but I know no punishment that can possibly be inflicted on those wretches that will be sufficient. Putting them to death is nothing—it is almost mercy; but though I would save their women and children, not one other human being should live there if I had the power of putting them to death.

Having expressed himself further on this point, Sir Charles arrived at the momentous question of Reform. "I think," he said, "reform can go on at the same time that we are sending out troops to India. It requires only a stroke of the pen from the minister to order so many thousand men to go there, and while they are performing the voyage I do hope and trust the country will keep Lord Palmerston to his promise to give us reform." Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., followed, and expressing an opinion that, in the next session, so soon as the Indian rebellion was put down, it would be the duty of every member of the Legislature to give to the Indian question his serious consideration, said that they must ask what were the evils which had caused this mutiny, and, if possible, remedy them. He thought that a powerful executive Government, under the Crown, was necessary, and that for the administration of its internal affairs there should be a good commercial head appointed, who would make such progressive improvements in the interior of the country as would develop its resources and benefit India as well as the mother-country. With regard to the question of the reform of the House of Commons, he hoped that the noble viscount at the head of the Government would see that the time had arrived when a Reform Bill was again necessary. There had been many social changes in the country since the last was passed, and put an end to the rotten borough system; a new bill was wanted to extend the franchise among the industrious working classes. If, however, Lord Palmerston should not think proper to bring forward any Reform Bill, there was another noble lord—he referred to Lord John Russell—who might think it was time for something to be done. Under any circumstances, whoever brought forward a good substantial measure of reform should have his sincere and hearty support. One great advantage of bringing forward a Reform Bill just now would be, that its introduction would not be the result of clamour; it was not desirable that legislation should be postponed until it must take place under pressure.

On Tuesday, Sir John Trelawny addressed his constituents at Tavistock upon the Indian mutinies and the result of the late session. He animadverted upon the misgovernment which had been proved to exist in India, and especially upon the favouritism that guided the selection of persons to occupy the highest and most responsible offices. Sir Charles Napier had been employed because there was no other man who could discharge the duty required so well or so efficiently. After they had got him and he had served their turn, they did what they would doubtless repeat in the case of Sir Colin Campbell after they had done with him: they would virtually compel him to retire. He would venture on a prediction, though he was not in the habit of doing so. Sir Colin Campbell would place affairs in a satisfactory position in India. Intelligence had been received of his arrival at Madras, and it was his intention to proceed at once up the country, without waiting for the arrival of troops. He would soon put the disturbed districts in order. Perhaps he might lose his life; but he would certainly risk it. But when he had restored order, he would be superseded; the Government would send out an officer who was in a state of insolvency and wanted to "raise the wind"—one of those gentlemen who were lounging about Piccadilly *hors de combat*, and who, having recruited his funds, would return home. He was inclined to think that the present rebellion had arisen partly from the love of conquest, the resumption of territory—which was nothing less than a system of rob-

bery. Our annexations had also led to most serious results, because having taken possession of the Punjab and other territories, we were compelled to employ troops, raised amongst the Sikhs and Ghoorkas, to keep them in subjection. This was likely to excite jealousy amongst the Sepoys, and to cause them to suspect that by means of British troops and the Sikhs and Ghoorkas we intended to compel them to forsake their religion. (Hear, hear.) He confessed, however, that the immediate cause of the revolt baffled him, because no cause was apparently sufficient to justify such an extensive and disastrous outbreak. How far it was going to extend they did not know. If it extended to the other presidencies, then God help us; meanwhile it was evidently our duty to render the Government all necessary aid in its task. (Hear, hear.)

At the meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Association on Friday, Sir John Pakington made some timely remarks on the all-absorbing topic:—

He believed that instead of its being a mere military mutiny it was a deeply organised, long-matured conspiracy, with the object of exterminating the English in India. (Hear.) There was one fact which they would all have observed in connection with this rebellion. He thought it was clear to demonstration, that the relative superiority, man to man, of the European over the Hindoo was now as great as it was when the great Clive won the battle of Plassey; and when the reinforcements from England should have arrived in India and marched to the assistance of our army there, he sanguinely hoped that the authority of the Queen of England would soon be re-established. (Hear, hear.) There was another fact on which he grounded a strong hope, and he formed it on a private letter received a few days since from the Governor of Ceylon, who wrote that we in England had hardly yet a full conception of the danger which we had escaped, for that India had been saved by the premature outbreak at Meerut. In another fortnight, had not that outbreak taken place, there would have been a simultaneous massacre of all the Europeans in India (sensation); and his correspondent used this remarkable expression, that "he verily believed there would not have been a European left to tell the tale." We had been saved that danger by the premature outbreak at Meerut. This, then, he would say, was the time for Englishmen to prove their loyalty, and at all events to support the throne; and this done, he believed the triumphant result would be to re-establish our dominion in India. With regard to the atrocities of the Sepoys, justice must be vindicated, crime must be punished, the power of England must be asserted, and the horrible deeds committed must be treated as they deserved. Englishmen demanded this, but, he would say, let it be done in no vindictive spirit. Let justice be tempered with mercy. It might be, perhaps, not an acceptable sentiment to them, but it was a sentiment deep in his heart, and when they came to deal with the matter, after the victory had been gained, let them bear in mind that our own hands were not clean. (Hear, hear.) India had not been governed as it ought. (Hear, hear.) It was only yesterday that he had submitted to the astonished eyes of a large party in a country house, official proof that, in collecting the revenues of India there had been practised in the name of England—he would not say by the authority, but he feared not without the knowledge of Englishmen—there had been practised tortures little less horrible than those which we now deplored. This must be borne in mind in the day of reckoning, and in dealing with the question let them bear in mind these two great cardinal objects; first, that as a great nation we must re-establish the authority of the sovereign in India; and secondly, that when that authority is re-established, India must be better governed. (Hear, hear.)

THE REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter have been published. The chief results are thus summarised in the *Daily News*:—"The chief falling off is in the Customs, which show a net decrease of about 500,000*l.* on the quarter, although they still exhibit a trifling increase on the year. The decrease in the Excise extends both to the year and the quarter, being, in round numbers, 340,000*l.* for the former, and 150,000*l.* for the latter. The principal cause of the falling off in the Customs has been the reduction of duty on tea, coffee, and sugar, and also, as regards the latter article, the diminished consumption arising from increased price. In the Excise, the deficiency is mainly referable to the Malt Tax, and it would have been very much more considerable had not increased consumption in some degree made amends for diminished duty. The Property-tax shows a decrease of 415,000*l.* on the quarter, and about 187,000*l.* on the year. This is, of course, owing to the reduction of the 'war ninepence.' Among the other items of revenue, the Stamps, which on the year show an increase of over 166,000*l.*, exhibit a decline of upwards of 18,000*l.* on the quarter. It is gratifying to observe that the Post-office returns display a solid and satisfactory increase of about 161,000*l.* on the year, and no less than 85,000*l.* on the quarter. An increase on the quarter of about 113,000*l.* 'Miscellaneous' is owing, it seems, to the sale of old stores after the termination of the Russian war. Comparing the year ending the 30th September, 1857, with that ending the 30th September, 1856, the net decrease on the whole revenue is close upon 170,000*l.* Comparing the two quarters so ending, the net decrease is just under 890,000*l.*"

KOSSUTH AT PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT.—The ex-Governor of Hungary has been lecturing to crowded assemblies at Plymouth and Devonport, during the last few days. His lecture at Devonport, on Monday week, was "Nationalities—a Providential Dispensation," and on Tuesday, at Plymouth, the subject being "The Political State of Continental Europe." In each town the mayor presided, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court has enjoyed a month of the most healthful and bracing weather this year which has ever been experienced in the Highlands of Scotland. The Queen has made excursions to the tops of the principal mountains within ten miles of the castle, and taken sketches of the surrounding scenery. The Prince Consort has been mostly engaged in the Deer-forest, and has killed a number of fine stags, but his sport has not been so good as that of last season. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family and suite will return from Scotland on the 14th inst., but it is understood that, owing to the continued indisposition of Earl Fitzwilliam, the intended Royal visit to Wentworth House will be postponed.

Cabinet Councils were held on Thursday and Friday. The only ministers absent were the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Argyll.

The committee of the Art Treasures Exhibition have postponed its closing till October 17, in consequence of the fast day.

Sir Edward Dering has resigned his seat for East Kent, and Mr. Deedes has again become a candidate.

After all, there will be no vacancy for Greenwich. Mr. Townsend's creditors, with few exceptions, have petitioned to supersede his bankruptcy, and a subscription has been raised large enough to meet pressing claims.

On several occasions of late the *Gazette* has announced that the Queen "has no further occasion for the services" of certain young officers; this looks like vigour on the part of the Commander-in-chief in removing the inefficient or the ill-conducted.

The Members for Norwich, Lord Bury, M.P., and Mr. Schneider, M.P., intend to take charge of a bill in the approaching session of Parliament for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Sir William O'Shaughnessy has left England for India. He goes by way of Constantinople, where he will remain a few days in order to arrange with the Turkish Government for the construction of a telegraph from that city to Bagdad. This line will be constructed by the Turkish Government, be under its sole control, and be connected with the East India Company's telegraph down the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. Sir William O'Shaughnessy had a long interview with Lord Palmerston previous to his departure.

The Earl of Fife has been granted by the Queen the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Skene of Skene.

A Parliamentary Blue-book upon India, containing official reports of considerable interest from Barrackpore, Rohnce, Cawnpore, and from General Barnard at Delhi, has just been published.

Viscount Palmerston returned to Broadlands on Friday evening after the Cabinet Council.

It is reported that at the expiration of his year of office the present Lord Mayor (Alderman Thomas Quested Finnis) will receive the honour of Knighthood, in acknowledgment of her Majesty's satisfaction with the great and successful exertions he has made in raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the mutiny in India.

Earl Fitzwilliam died at Wentworth House on Sunday night about nine o'clock. Mr. Wilson Overend, his surgeon, was in attendance, and the whole of his family, except Sir James Mackenzie and Lady Anne Mackenzie, were present. The deceased was born 4th May, 1786, and married 8th July, 1806, the Hon. Mary Dundas, fourth daughter of Thomas, first Lord Dundas. By his marriage with that amiable and charitable lady, who died in November, 1830, he leaves surviving issue three sons and six daughters. The late earl was a Whig in politics, and for many years, from 1807 to 1830, represented Yorkshire in the House of Commons, and subsequently in conjunction with the late Earl Spencer (then Viscount Althorp) for Northamptonshire, until his accession to the earldom in 1833. In 1851 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (1811), a S.A., and a F.G.S., and a D.C.L. He was in 1853 appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire. The deceased peer is succeeded in the hereditary honours and extensive patrimonial estates by his eldest son, William Thomas Spencer Viscount Milton (now Earl), M.P. for Wicklow county.

The first annual meeting of the National Association, of which Lord Brougham is President, will be held at Birmingham, on the 12th inst., and the four following days. According to the programme, on the first evening, Lord Brougham will deliver an inaugural address. On Tuesday, the departments will meet in the Queen's College, for papers and discussions. In the evening there will be a conversational meeting in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor of Birmingham. On Wednesday, departments at Queen's College, in the morning, and a dinner in the evening at Dee's Hotel, to Lord Brougham and other members of the association, by the Mayor of Birmingham. On Thursday, departments at Queen's College. In the evening a public meeting in support of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Movement, at the Town Hall, supported by the National Reformatory Union, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union. On Friday, concluding meeting, to receive a report from the general committee.

HIGH SPEED ON THE NARROW GAUGE.—A traveller by the Great Northern morning express train from Manchester to London affirms that he timed the speed yesterday week and found that some parts of the journey were performed at the rate of sixty-four miles in an hour.

Miscellaneous News.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE FAST DAY.—The directors of the Crystal Palace have determined to open the building to-morrow, on which day the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will preach in the centre transept, for the special benefit of the Indian Relief Fund. The aggregate admissions last week were 35,419.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The arrangements for the reception of the Atlantic telegraph cable at Keyham steamyard, Plymouth, are so far complete that the landing may be commenced next week. The three tanks are computed to receive 3,000 miles of cable. The quantity now on board the *Agamemnon* is about 1,250 miles, and the *Niagara* has 900, but a much greater quantity will be sent off next spring. The two ships are lying in the tidal basin. The discharge commences from the *Niagara*; the wire will pass through boiling oil, and its delivery in the ordinary way will probably occupy six weeks; after which she will go to New York for repairs.

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. Edward Highton, of the Leicester Mechanics' Institution, and Mr. Edward Plowman, of Bury St. Edmund's Commercial School, both of whom have distinguished themselves at the society's examinations, having been nominated by the council to compete for clerkships in the Privy Council-office, have been successful in obtaining appointments. There were six appointments for competition, two of which were gained by Messrs. Frank Marshall and Henry Cullum, whose names were announced in a recent number of the *Journal*; and thus four out of the six vacancies have been filled by gentlemen who had previously passed the society's examinations with distinction.—*Journal of the Society.*

SALE OF DR. JOHNSON'S CHAMBERS.—On Thursday a sale of considerable interest took place, by direction of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, when the building materials of chambers, formerly occupied by Dr. Johnson, on the first floor of No. 1, Inner Temple-lane, were offered to public competition by Messrs. Hammond and Eiloart. The auctioneer announced, at the commencement of the proceedings, that the celebrated "Dr. Johnson staircase" was withdrawn from the sale, the Benchers having determined to retain possession of the staircase from the entrance to the first floor, the wainscoting, banisters, &c., and the carved wood over the door, with pilasters, &c., forming the external doorway, and would keep them as long as the Temple existed, although they were obliged to be removed from their present position. The boarded and timber floor, on which the learned doctor and his literary friends had so often walked, with the windows, doors, moulded panel partition, &c., sold at 10*l.* 5*s.*

WHAT IS AN AUSTRIAN AMNESTY?—M. Szeredy, an Hungarian exile, writes as follows to the *Times*:—"Your Vienna correspondent, in the *Times* of yesterday, in reference to the Austrian amnesties, says:—

'The amnesties granted by his Majesty when in Italy and Hungary were not so complete as was at first believed. Many refugees have applied in vain for permission to return to their homes, and in several cases no reply was given to the petitions presented.'

"I beg to corroborate the correct notion of your correspondent on that subject, stating that I myself had the honour of petitioning his Imperial Majesty for an amnesty, but to the petition, dated the 4th of June, no reply was given. Meanwhile, if permission is granted to somebody to return to his home, he is commanded to go to Vienna to present himself before the military court for investigation, where he has to await his fate, perhaps of pardon or imprisonment, according to his conduct in reference to the affairs of Hungary in 1848-9. This is the true nature of that highly-spoken-of Austrian clemency—in reality, dust thrown in the eyes of Europe."

WORKING CLASSES' SEASIDE HOLIDAY.—The Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, whose name is associated with several of the leading charitable societies in London, and the founder of two excellent homes, the Orphans' at Ham, and the Servants', organised a seaside holiday to Brighton. The excursion took place on Tuesday, under the supervision of Mr. Brown, whose pleasure it has been for the last thirteen years to afford his parishioners a day's healthy and innocent recreation. It consisted of not less than 1,500 or 1,600 persons of both sexes and of all ages. The hour fixed for departure from the London-bridge terminus was a quarter to eight o'clock a.m., and for full half-an-hour before that time the whole parish of Christ Church seemed let out, and to be pouring into the station in one continuous stream, so many men, women, and children were entering and taking their seats in a train of not less than twenty third-class carriages. All of these being filled to overflowing, the train started at the appointed time, followed by a second and third equally crammed. By eight o'clock all the excursionists were safe on their journey. On arriving at Brighton, which occurred at about half-past ten, after one or two long and apparently necessary delays of the train, the excursionists separated into various parties. The most interesting ceremony of the day was the distribution of a few of the good things of this life to 300 poor old people, whose ages varied from sixty to ninety-one. They were all presented gratuitously with tickets for beer and tea—the former they received at one o'clock, and the latter at half-past three—tobacco and a pipe to the old men, and snuff to the old women. With the tea were presented cakes and buns. After a day passed in the greatest harmony the whole party returned in safety to London—if not all, at least the greater part wending their way to their

homes with clear heads, light spirits, and cheerful hearts, and all the happier, the better, and perhaps the wiser, for their excursion to Brighton.—*Globe*.

FRATRICIDE AT LIVERPOOL.—William Jones, a butcher, residing at Trowbridge-street, Liverpool, stabbed his brother, Robert Jones, to the heart, on Monday morning. The man died instantly. The brothers had had a quarrel about the maintenance of their mother.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Sunday night, at Rugby, the mail train, which left Liverpool at 10.23, experienced a severe shock. Three coupling irons were broken; the engines were released from the break van, and went forward with great speed. Guard seriously, but not fatally injured, and several persons bruised. No lives lost. Cause of accident unknown.

THE MURDER NEAR CLIFTON.—John William Beale, the supposed murderer of Charlotte Pugsley, in Leigh Woods, was on Friday committed for trial. The evidence before the magistrates of Bourton, tendered for the purpose of identifying the body and tracing Beale's connexion with the woman, appears very conclusive. The dress, stockings, boots, and even the teeth of the deceased, were all sworn to.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The inquiry before the Commissioners sitting at Belfast terminated on Thursday. There has been much squabbling and quarrelling between the local notabilities giving evidence and the examining lawyers before them, and no small quantity of testimony taken which the local journals deem irrelevant. On Wednesday there was considerable tumult in court, originating in a conversation which took place between Mr. John Rea and Captain T. Verner, in which the latter called Mr. Rea "a Kilmainham Spy," and Mr. Rea retaliated by designating Captain Verner "a liar and a coward."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Friday morning Mr. Edmund Taylor, a gentleman 60 years of age, well known in the City, for some years past in the employment of Messrs. Lennox and Co., merchants, of Broad-street, went to Poole's London-bridge hotel, and proceeded to the coffee-room, when he sat down and commenced writing. In about an hour and a quarter afterwards the waiter went into the room, where he saw the deceased resting his head on a table. He went up to him, and then saw a wound under his left ear, and found that he was dead. A letter was found upon the table, directed to Mr. Middleton, surgeon, Bow-lane, referring to the fact that he intended to commit suicide, and wishing that his body might be sent to an hospital for dissection, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the matter with him, as he had suffered from some internal complaint.

SHOOTING AT A CLERGYMAN IN THE PULPIT.—Considerable excitement prevailed at the magistrates' meeting at Frome, in consequence of a man, named Joseph Ashman, being charged with having discharged a gun at the Rev. G. A. Mahon, while he was engaged in the performance of Divine service in the parish church of Leigh, on Sunday. The sitting magistrates were W. F. Knatchbull, Esq., M.P., Dr. Harrison, and N. Barton, Esq., and the court was much crowded. It appeared from the evidence of the Rev. G. A. Mahon and other witnesses, that at about seven in the evening of Sunday he was in the pulpit engaged in preaching a sermon, when the sudden report of a gun was heard on the north side of the church, followed instantaneously by the crashing of glass in the north window. The minister was observed to fall back against the column of the pulpit in a state of unconsciousness, and his face and surplice were instantly covered with blood. As may be supposed, the utmost consternation and alarm was produced—women screamed and fainted, many rushed from the church, whilst others hastened to the help of the clergyman, whom everybody thought had been murdered. Mr. Mahon had been struck by the charge and partially stunned, but it was soon ascertained that the greater part of the blood must have been discharged from the gun, and that the only wound he had received was from a fragment of the glass which was still sticking into the corner of his eye, and was removed by one of the congregation. The inquiries instituted by the police caused very strong suspicion to fall on the prisoner, who was arrested. Evidence to fix that suspicion upon him having been adduced, the magistrates remanded the prisoner to Shepton Mallet Gaol.

Law and Police.

A TRIAL FOR A BANK FRAUD on Wednesday at Stirling resulted in a verdict which promises to form a very useful example. Mr. Salmon, the manager of the Falkirk branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, was recently discovered to have misappropriated between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* of the sums entrusted to him. He was a justice of the peace, an elder of the church, an ex-provost of the town, and a prominent political leader. When he found that his delinquency had become known he absconded and hanged himself in the stable of a public-house. The course of legal justice was therefore in his case ended. But there had been two clerks in the establishment, named Reid and Gentles, who had been fully cognizant of his proceedings, as they had abetted him in falsifying the books, although they do not appear to have participated in the slightest degree in the plunder. These men the bank were advised to prosecute criminally, and the jury by a majority of nine to six has just pronounced them guilty. The considerations that as very young men they were greatly under the influence of a personage enjoying the local position of Mr. Salmon, that they had

hitherto conducted themselves respectably, and that they had not personally had a single farthing of the money, were at the same time allowed due weight, and they were recommended in the strongest possible manner to the leniency of the court. Lord Handyside, the judge, concurred in this view within proper limits, and instead of transportation their sentence was eighteen months' imprisonment in Perth Penitentiary. The wholesome lesson will accordingly go forth that all persons who wilfully assist in concealing pecuniary malpractices, even though they may themselves take no share of the proceeds of the fraud, are liable to ignominious punishment.

THE MAYORALTY. ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.—Last week a summons was granted by the Lord Mayor, on the application of Alderman Carden's solicitor, against a Mr. Thomas Plant Rose, for threatening to publish a libel and attempting to extort money. On Friday the Lord Mayor and a bench of Aldermen were engaged at the Mansion House in hearing the evidence in support of the charges. Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Lewis for the defendant. The witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. Secondary Potter, Mr. Jonathan Thorp, Alderman Hale, Mr. Deputy Keibel, Mr. James Millard, solicitor, and Alderman Carden. Mr. Potter stated, that when he questioned Rose as to the anticipated opposition to Alderman Carden, Rose said he had been appointed an agent of the publicans, and that 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* had been subscribed to oppose the Alderman. Mr. Thorp stated, that Rose told him 1,500*l.* had been subscribed, and it would take 1,600*l.* to beat it. Alderman Hale, who occasionally had conversations with him about elections, deposed that Rose informed him that 2,000*l.* had been subscribed, and that the licensed victuallers were very angry. Rose was spoken to on the subject because he had "generally conducted the oppositions." Mr. Keibel stated that Rose called on him and showed him a manuscript placard, which he threatened to publish. Mr. Keibel informed Sir Robert Carden. He and Mr. Millard urged Sir Robert to "employ" Rose, to prevent trouble and expense. "His employment was to pack the hall with 'long-shore men.'" Sir Robert Carden did not concur in the arrangement. Mr. Keibel and Mr. Millard thought they had wrung a reluctant concurrence—thought they had carte blanche; but they proved to be mistaken. No proposition was made that the hall should be packed—"it was understood." In the midst of the hearing Mr. Lewis was obliged to go away. Mr. Humphreys then confined himself to giving further proof of the activity of Rose in making offers and threats. Sir Robert Carden stated that he never authorised the employment of Rose, or the giving of any money to him. The absence of Mr. Lewis prevented cross-examination; and with the case for the prosecution the proceeding closed for the day. The inquiry was resumed on Saturday and concluded on Monday. On the last day Mr. Lewis addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. He said: "It was clear from the evidence that the defendant had for years been considered the fountain head in the conduct of all contested elections in the City, and that Mr. Deputy Keibel and Mr. Millard had throughout induced him to believe that he would be retained as the agent of Sir R. Carden until that gentleman repudiated the steps they had taken to ensure his election. Mr. Millard had given his evidence in a manly way, and had worked in a most disinterested manner for Sir R. Carden. Mr. Keibel admitted that he had requested the defendant to call on him day after day for nearly a week, tickling and fiddling him, and leading him to believe that he would be engaged as the agent for Sir Robert, till the worthy alderman had refused to sanction the projected measures for securing his return. Under these circumstances it was not unlikely that when Mr. Deputy Keibel at last said to the defendant, 'Sir R. Carden will not do anything,' the defendant, who found he had been trifled with and prevented from seeking employment by the opposite party, said, 'Then this (alluding to the placard) will go up to-night.'" Mr. Lewis proceeded to contend that the placard was not a "matter or thing" within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, which had been framed for the express purpose of preventing the publication and circulation of malicious, defamatory, and wicked libels, and not for the purpose of preventing persons from issuing election squibs. Mr. Humphreys, for the defence, contended that what the defendant had said to Mr. Deputy Keibel in respect to the placard and his threat in consequence of his not being employed, "Sir Robert Carden is out, and no mistake," together with the posting of the placard on the same evening, clearly brought the defendant within the meaning of this Act of Parliament. The Lord Mayor declined to adjudicate in the case. It must go to a superior tribunal. The defendant was then bound over in his own recognizances for 40*l.* to appear at the next sessions of the Criminal Court. Mr. Alderman Wire said, "I never made a promise to Sir Robert Carden, and I entered into no combination to prevent—I rather aided and assisted him in his election." Sir R. W. Carden confirmed Mr. Wire. Mr. Millard said he had only stated what Sir R. Carden had said to him. The parties then left the court.

Messrs. Williams and Co., the silversmiths in Oxford-street, are exhibiting in Willis's Rooms a magnificent electro-silver state bedstead, one of several constructed by them for the ruler of Egypt, the whole amount of the order being about 10,000*l.* The bedstead is a copy of a carved wooden one, by a Belgian artisan, which appeared in the Exhibition of 1851.

Literature.

Letters from the Slave States. By JAMES STIRLING. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

In the autumn of 1856, the author of this volume landed at New York, intending to make an extended tour in the States. He visited the chief places of interest in New England, New York, and Lower and Upper Canada. Returning by Lake Champlain and the Hudson, and passing by Philadelphia, he crossed the Alleghenies, and proceeded to Chicago, "the key of the Far West." Thence his course was to the North-West, and subsequently to the South. During the whole of this journey, the author was in the habit of writing to a friend at home remarks on the people and country he was visiting. Portions of these communications are here given to the public; namely, those which relate to the Far West—these being but a small part of the whole—and to the South. The title, "Letters from the Slave States," is adopted, because the greater number of the letters treat of the interests and institutions of those States, and of topics of great importance forced on the author's attention by the circumstances of the country.

Mr. Stirling is not only a careful and intelligent observer, but is strong in the science of political economy, and, by natural grasp of mind and good culture, is competent to the broad and firm treatment of the questions he handles. His work has little of the superficial interest of a book of travels; but has the higher value of presenting social facts in large groups, and in a clear light, accompanied by discussion of their significance, and of the political topics arising out of them, in a calm and impartial spirit, and with vigorous intelligence. No recent work on America is of equal importance for a comprehensive, moderate-tempered, and trustworthy view of the actual state of the South, the condition of the slaves, the prospects of slavery, the abolition agitation, the difficulties of emancipation, and the certain doom of the slave power. Nor do we know where to look for a clearer exposition of the general resources of the country, and of the causes and limits of its success; or for a more convincing but temperate exposure of the economical and political mistakes, by which the future of America is put in peculiar danger, and present progress to a perfect development of its industry is greatly impeded.

Instead of confining ourselves to some account of the observations and reasonings on Slavery and the Slave Power—which, though giving by far its deepest interest to the book, cannot be adequately and usefully represented within the limits we must observe,—we shall attempt to show the varied character and high merit of these letters by a few extracts, that seem to us likely to secure for the volume itself the sincere attention of our readers.

After travelling over a thousand miles of prairie country, Mr. Stirling began to have some idea of its nature and the course of its development, and writes thus of—

"PRAIRIES AND RAILWAYS."

"The Prairies are open land, cleared by nature, if ever they were forest, and all ready for the plough of the husbandman. Here the pioneer is not the backwoodsman with his axe, but the 'prairie-breaker' with his team and plough. You turn up the soil, and at once you are a producer of corn and wheat. But there is compensation in everything; and these teeming wildernesses, especially those east of the Mississippi, had one great want, they had no natural means of communication. Illinois, in particular, the most fertile of all, had few rivers, and those of small account. While the lands to the east of her had, besides the Lakes, the Hudson, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Delaware, &c., with all their magnificent tributaries, the prairie lands were for hundreds of miles inaccessible by internal navigation. Communication, the great means of exchange, and so of civilisation, was wanting. Man could produce, but he could not trade; he had no market, and so could live only an isolated, and, therefore, unprogressive life. But civilisation gave what nature denied; thus providing for her own advance. The railway supplied a cheap and easy means of communication; it gave the producer a market, and so gave value to his labour. The railway is the soul of Western civilisation. The result is seen in the astonishing tide of emigration that of late years has set westward, and in the rapid settlement which is taking place all over this region.

"There seems a natural, pre-ordained fitness between the railway and the prairie; for the prairie is as eminently suited to the formation of railways, as railways are essential to the development of prairies. For hundreds of miles you have only to raise the turf, and lay your sleepers; for hundreds of miles you need neither grading nor bridging; no engineering; hardly any surveying. In one long, unwavering line your iron road passes over the level plain. And that plain, remember, costs nothing; or at most a dollar and a quarter per acre. The artificial hindrances are still fewer than the natural ones. There are no cities to be circumvented, or bridged over, at enormous cost; no gentlemen's seats, whose 'amenity' is to be preserved at the cost of the plundered proprietors; no pig-headed opponents or greedy rivals to ruin you with parliamentary expenses. Absolutely, the rails and labour are your sole expense. And, in passing, let me express my astonishment, and, I may say, disgust, that, under such circumstances, a people, boasting itself first among civilised peoples, should ignorantly and suicidally cramp their enterprise by an antediluvian protective duty. Such a duty is a tax on progress. Is it not lamentable, nay, provoking, to see a young nation, while putting on its 'shoes of

swiftness, thus recklessly olog itself with the cast-off absurdities of the Old World? It is a blunder which, I believe, can only be explained by supposing a want of thorough education in the American people. The very notion of this folly stings me like a mosquito every time it crosses my mind.

"But again: the prairies absolutely make their own railways without cost to any one. The development of the country by means of a railway is such, that what was yesterday waste land is to-day a valuable district. There is thus action and re-action: the railway improves the land; the improvement pays for the railway. Latterly grants of land have been made to railway companies for the purpose of forming new lines, the Government reserving alternate sections with the railway. In this way the Government loses nothing: for the price of the land it gives away is more than made up by the enhanced price of what they retain. The Illinois Central expects to have the line clear, and some million acres to boot. That is their story; I do not endorse it; but still the principle remains as I have stated. Lands have been granted in Iowa and Wisconsin for the same purpose. If you look at a railway map of America, and calculate the immense extent of land which their roads, completed and projected, must bring into practical operation as food-producing countries, you can yourself estimate the amount of social and political development which is here in progress. De Tocqueville calculated the rate of Western progress at nineteen miles per annum. At this moment it must be reckoned by hundreds of miles. Nebraska will be settled immediately. Cities are already rising on the Missouri. I believe there is nothing in history to compare with this seven-league progress of civilisation. . . . It is, indeed, the peculiarity and high privilege of the American people that it began its history with all the means and appliances of high civilisation. It had not to grow out of barbarism; it had only to give new development to the civilisation of the Old World. Hence one reason of its remarkable progress. This truth is brought home to you when you find in the Far West all the most recent adaptations of engineering science. Think for one item, of 22,000 miles of railway, and 40,000 miles of telegraph in America."

After all, the Prairie country is not Eden:—it is sadly in want of wood and water: and is very unhealthy, owing to the miasma from decaying vegetable matter in a newly-broken soil. Wood, indeed, the railways may bring—that is, dead wood; but it is awful to live in a country *without trees*: but, as for water, it is hard to get, and when obtained is generally impregnated with lime. We suppose the miasma and the diseases it breeds will disappear some day; as they have in Ohio and New York: meanwhile, Mr. Stirling is obliged to admit that medical testimony affirms no perceptible improvement in the health of the country during the last twenty years. Notwithstanding, Mr. Stirling differs from Mr. Chambers, who recommends Canada West to British emigrants. In Canada, climate, though healthy, is very severe; and the land is *forest*, which must be cleared with much labour and cost; so that a poor man who settles in its wilderness may find that after a life of toil, he has made his land clear and productive just in time for him "to hide his bones in it"! A *prairie farm* in the States, is, therefore, Mr. Stirling's personal choice, and his recommendation to others. Iowa, he says, is emphatically the best place for a poor man—that is, when the Government land-offices are open again:—there, you may have "an improved farm, i. e., with house, fences, &c., all ready for occupation, so that the settler can proceed at once to cultivate the soil, at from ten to fifteen dollars an acre." There, too, there are at least walnut and hickory woods at hand; and, in the western portion, streams swarming with trout,—and "men and trout always flourish in the same regions"! We shall not go with Mr. Stirling into any cities, for, though an exceedingly useful observer, his eye is not so much on the humanities as the "material resources" in such places. Thus, he is "deeply interested" in "the *pork-trade* of Cincinnati;" remarking that—"Pork-curing is nauseous in its details, but it is blessed in its effects: the sewers of Cincinnati run blood; yet pork is a bond of nations, and the peace of the world is cemented by lard." But we are happy to "go to chapel" with Mr. Stirling; for the preacher is none other than—

"HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"On Sunday last I had an opportunity of hearing Henry Ward Beecher preach, and on Monday evening I heard him lecture. I was glad of this opportunity, not only because I wished to hear the man, but because a popular teacher is in some sort a gauge of the intellectual standing of the people that delights in him. On the whole, I have been disappointed with Beecher. He is a man of genius, but his power is pathological rather than intellectual. There is vigour and novelty in his mode of expression, but the thing expressed is old and commonplace. The warp and woof of his discourse is poor and inadequate, but is concealed from the vulgar view by a rich covering of fancy, pathos, and humour. No wonder, then, that he is a popular orator, for it is the very essence of popularity to present old ideas in a new garb, thus flattering the vulgar mind that it is adopting new notions, when in truth it is only receiving back its old threadbare prejudices in a new and becoming dress. That such oratory should pass current as sterling thought among the American people, confirms me in an opinion which has been growing on me, that education here, though diffused, is shallow. Beecher's text was: 'Cast thy care on the Lord, for he will care for thee.' He dwelt greatly on the evil of 'care' in the sense of anxiety as opposed to joyfulness, which he said was the natural temperament of the true believer. He attributed the 'care' of the modern world to its faithlessness; that

is, to its want of true Christianity. In a remarkable passage he told his hearers when they went forth next day, and the next, and the next, to the public streets, to mark the countenances of those they met, and take note how many of them wore the appearance of joy. 'You will find *all*,' he said, 'marked with lines of "care." I am accustomed to address large audiences,' he continued, 'and no where do I see any expression but that of anxiety and care. Joy has departed out of the world, because there is no real Christianity in it.' This was to me a notable testimony to the universality of that anxious physiognomy among Americans, which has struck me ever since my landing. There was nothing thrilling in Beecher's discourse. There was much fine word-painting, some pathos, and once or twice expressions so nearly approaching the ludicrous as to cause a titter through the church; but the essence of his sermon was just such common place orthodox theology as you might hear in any Calvinistic conventicle in a second-rate Scotch town. To me it was mortifying to hear such antiquated teaching in so new a place. It seemed to me here thoroughly incongruous. Surely the master-mind of Young America might bring forth some doctrine more fresh and invigorating than that which puzzles the brain, and corrupts the will, of Calvinistic Europe. Beecher is a consummate actor; he thoroughly understands effect; not that I think him insincere; I should think him a decidedly earnest man; but he does not disdain the aid of external means to rouse and attract his audience. To me he seems much less impressive than Caird was in his best days. Beecher is a better actor, but Caird was a more fervid preacher, therefore a more powerful one."

We can see, from this passage, that we are not likely to agree with Mr. Stirling as to the proper subject-matter of Christian preaching. If he wanted some new doctrine from "the master-mind of Young America," he should have gone to hear Theodore Parker. We are glad, however, to have Mr. Stirling on our side as to the principle, the expediency, and the result of State Education:—He thus speaks of

STATE SCHOOLS.

"The American puts his trust in his common schools. For my part, I have small faith in the power of spelling-books and catechisms to teach a man his political duties."

The necessary tendency of a school directed and paid by Government is to weaken this autocratic spirit [of 'self-government,'] and nothing it can teach can compensate this essential injury. I confess it seems strange to me that the American, with his horror of a *State Church*, should take so kindly to a *State School*. In principle they are identical: the essence of both is an authoritative moulding of the human soul."

Of course this book must not be laid aside by us, without some quotation from its important pages on the slavery question. Mr. Stirling, as we have intimated, speaks as one who has a right to speak on this subject. It is true that his point of view is rather that of the political economist than the philanthropist; and that he has little faith in merely moral influence and humane efforts for the solution of the problem. Yet the ice of his nature breaks up, when he is dealing with this monstrous evil; and he practically makes common cause with the philanthropic abolitionist, as he denounces all that belongs to the system. "It is," says he, "an accursed thing; and the nearer one comes to it, the more hideous it is. . . . The system cannot last; assuredly it is doomed. It must and will disappear, and that speedily. If there be a God in heaven it must away." Yet, Mr. Stirling is not fanatical; he recognises the practical difficulties which surround the question, and has no "cut and dry remedies" to propose. But he calls for a "due appreciation of the evil" as itself an "approximation to a better state of things;" and thus, indignantly and eloquently, he bursts forth on the moral aspects of the subject.

SLAVERY, NOT TO BE JUDGED BY ITS PHYSICAL EFFECTS.

"I do not, will not, judge of slavery by its physical effects. Even if all planters' stories were true, and the slaves were really as 'happy' as they would have us believe, it would alter my hatred of slavery not a jot; on the contrary, such a consummation were to me the supremest evidence of its accursedness. If slavery could really so brutalise men's minds as to make them hug their chains, and glory in degradation, it would be, in my eyes, doubly cursed. But it is not so; the slaves are not 'happy'; and I thank God for it. There is manhood enough left in them to make them at least unhappy. Therefore there is hope for them. What would the worm be that could not even turn? I hold that man is 'an end unto himself,' and that to use him as a 'brute' means to the ends of other men, is to outrage the laws of God. This is to me the 'Law and the Prophets' in the matter of human liberty; and I disdain to enter into any huckstering, pettifogging calculations of 'happiness.' I take my stand far above the atmosphere of happiness or unhappiness when I argue the question as a matter of right and wrong."

Mr. Stirling's treatment of the system of slavery as an "economical question," has a good deal of novelty; and by its definiteness and thoroughness, as well as by the very fact that it appeals to tangible interests, is likely to produce a powerful impression. There is much of his work which we should like to bring home to the understandings of those most interested in the present crisis of the cotton supply; and much more that we could wish read and pondered, through all its lines of facts and figures, by every slave-owner of the South. But we must leave Mr. Stirling room to show for himself, at least in part, that slavery, economically considered, is becoming, and *must be*, ruinous.

SLAVERY ECONOMICALLY DOOMED.

"When I first entered the Slave States I could see no prospect of improvement. Indeed, things seemed going

from bad to worse, and I had to fall back for comfort on the intuitive trust of the human heart in the ultimate prevalence of the right. But a nearer acquaintance with the state of the country has led me to believe that, even now, influences are at work which may bring about a revolution in the internal economy of the Slave States. I put no faith in political or philanthropic nostrums. If the South is to be regenerated, it must be by economical influences. Slavery will be abolished now, as heretofore, simply because slavery is unprofitable. An unworthy motive some may say. True; but it is the way of God to bring good out of evil, turning even our unworthy motives to his own good ends. The cause of emancipation has always been from North to South, and so it will continue. In 1780 there were emancipated Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; in 1784, Connecticut and Rhode Island; in 1792, New Hampshire; in 1799, New York; and in 1804, New Jersey. Now, what has determined this stream of freedom to flow, almost by compass, in one direction? The course was neither moral nor political, but geographical, or rather industrial, founded on topographical peculiarities. The people of the North-East were not more virtuous, nor were their politicians wiser, than those to the South and South-West of them; but they had a more rugged climate and more barren soil, which together made husbandry impracticable with slave-labour. All emancipation in the United States has proceeded from the recognised unprofitableness of slave-labour. . . .

"Slave-labour being a limited commodity, any increase in the demand for it immediately raises its price. It is estimated that every additional cent per lb. of cotton adds a hundred dollars to the average value of Negroes. This rise in the price of slaves is an important consideration, not only in the economy of cotton culture, but in the whole social system of the South. There is no doubt that cotton culture in its earlier stages, by giving increased value to Negro property, arrested the progress of emancipation; but the exorbitant value now attained bids fair to reverse this influence, and to force on a renewal of emancipation, in order to enable Negro labour to compete with free labour. Inefficient labour may pay when the labourer costs only 500 dollars; but when he costs 1,000 or 1,500 dollars, his inefficiency becomes ruinous. With an abundant supply of good labour a rise in the price of cotton would be a clear gain to the planter; as it is, it hurts him in two ways; first, by raising the price of Negroes, it enhances the expense of his own productions; and secondly, it affords a strong stimulus to the cotton culture of other countries. Thus it increases the cost of production at home, and stimulates competition abroad. Now, the only way to rid himself of both inconveniences would be to adopt free labour. The command he then would have of cheap and efficient labour would enable him to produce cotton in such abundance and at such a cost as would set all competition at defiance. At present the cotton culture of the South is limited by the slow increase of a single horde; but with an unlimited immigration of free white labourers in addition to free Negro labour, there is no bounds to the development of cotton culture on the millions of acres of fine cotton lands yet unoccupied in the sunny South. Neither could any country pretend to compete with the South in point of cost of production. Her soil, climate, and nearness to the best markets, aided by her rivers, railways, and, above all, an energetic population, would ensure her triumph over every rival. Her one sole want is good and cheap labour. Will the South continue this evil, or will she remove it? Will she perpetuate this self-inflicted paralysis of her powers, inviting the competition of the East, and lowering herself to the level of Asiatic barbarism? Or will she do as conscience and interest alike command her, and remove the only bar to her progress? It is for the South herself to say."

We wish Mr. Stirling's cool calculations may be verified by other equally accurate observers; and that his final judgment on the whole subject may speedily be confirmed:—"Slavery in the South cannot continue,"—"it seems to me that the slave aristocracy holds its power by a very frail tenure; and hence, perhaps, its violence. It is the spasm of conscious weakness; the convulsive clutch at a departing sceptre." May this prove a prophecy!

Light in the Valley:—My Experiences of Spiritualism. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND. London: Published for the Author, by G. Routledge and Co.

THIS book is the most mournful specimen of weakness and fatuity that ever came into our hands. If it were not so utterly painful an exhibition of human folly, we might make merry with its absurdities,—which are certainly (to use a phrase of Dr. Johnson's) "fitted to excite the most torpid risibility." Mrs. Crosland does not think it needful "to argue the question whether or not spiritual manifestations are permitted at the present day;" she takes it as "an established fact that they are," and that they disclose "a truth shining with a steady lustre, and, in many instances, like a vivifying sun upon the souls of intelligent, thoughtful, truth-seeking persons." She trusts that "those readers who have themselves personal knowledge and experience of spiritual phenomena," will "rejoice to find any additions to the band of truth-seeking believers who are willing to give the world the benefit of their knowledge;" and boasts that though "the friends" whose testimonies are given in this book, "appear only under their spirit-names," they are "allies of such a quality, that their names, if uttered, would ring far and wide with the tone of a rallying cry." And all the pretensions of this miserably weak and transparently false "Spiritualism," are associated with unusual professions of religious feeling, of Christian faith, and of being "as little children under God's teaching." Worse still, it is pretended that there is *Bible Evidence* of the truth of Spirit Manifestations. And what is this so-called evidence?—Because, when the incredulous Thomas "desired to be convinced," the risen Saviour permitted him to handle his pierced palms and

wounded side, it is concluded that "we should not doubt His willingness to convince those who are ready to be convinced, who wish to be convinced, who put themselves in the way of being convinced, of eternal truth, even by occasionally permitting one to rise from the dead for that purpose"! Because St. John says, "Try the Spirits," we are to take these words as "certainly applicable to our unseen ministers." Because Daniel had "made known" to him by God the interpretation of "another man's dream," we are to believe his case analogous to Mrs. Newton Crosland's, who has had it "come within her own experience to have a dream, which she had never related to any one, interpreted by a spirit tilting the table, as the alphabet was repeated, at the letters which made up consecutive words and sentences"! We are also to believe that "the history of Saul stands out with singular consistency and distinctness" by the light of this spirit-communication; because, we are assured that "these (following) words were spelt out in Mrs. Crosland's own house:—Saul was a medium, but he offended God by consulting undeveloped spirits"! (We do not stop to ask how, in that case, poor Saul could tell developed from undeveloped spirits.) And finally—for we need go no further in these frantic profanities—because, when the Apostles prayed, "the place was shaken where they were assembled," it follows, in the logic of spiritualism, that we ought not to think "a suspension of the law of gravitation, by the moving of household furniture, a too trivial method of proving a spiritual presence"! And this is the "Bible Evidence"! When we look at it, and at what it professes to "establish," we can hardly question that whoever writes such horrible stuff is truly the medium of a spirit—even that spirit who, on the best authority, has been "a liar from the beginning."

It is scarcely necessary to show the character of the spirit communications published by Mrs. Crosland. We are sorry to say, but are bound to say, that they have the plain and unmistakable marks of imposture upon them; and are utterly without any moral interest or importance whatever:—Yet, they are put forward with a distinct and repeated claim for them that they are "revelations," and even the Lord Jesus Christ is represented as having Himself made communications through a medium! And what does the glorified King break the awful silence of ages to say to men? Such miserable nonsense, as, for its impiety's sake, we scruple to reproduce. Among the rest the following:—

"I was buried, I was resuscitated, I was made evident to woman, being the nearest approach to the spiritual; through her I was made manifest to man in the outer," &c.

"To another in the body, in the last or the closing of the outer upon the inner world, I gave in charge the keeping of my mother. She lived seven epochs or years, according to your calculation of time; after that she was translated, but her spirit descended in various ways to help in the Christianising or polarising of the earth and its inhabitants to God."

"It becomes fashionable and expedient to be religious. . . . A prophet is seen now and then, who is rejected and trodden on by the world. . . . With the wings of the soul I will overshadow the body; the material, the angular, and the hard shall be covered, or rather enclosed in the marriage ring of faith."

These are the "revelations" of Him whom these unhappy victims of the grossest of delusions profess to own as "the Wisdom of God"! And these are the most intelligible and least daring of the words attributed to Him: elsewhere, He is made to speak of "the angular yet spherical nature of God," and of "the telegraphic communications between the Father, His Spirit, and myself." The book is illustrated—and these Christ revelations are so—by what are called "spirit-pictures,"—said to have been produced by "drawing mediumships," when "the hand was seized and moved by a spirit, without any volition or knowledge of what was to be executed on the medium's part." These are accompanied by a quantity of scribble, such as young children make when pretending to write, before having learned to make letters: and this scribble proceeds from "writing mediumships," and is said to be in "three spirit-languages," the "characters and inflexions" of which "are quite distinct from any known languages ancient or modern." The scribble-like appearance of the "characters" is accounted for by the suggestion, that "the guiding spirit required use and practice with the human mechanism." And as to the interpretation it is said: "Be it remembered that the writers of a spirit language do not understand its meaning; and wonderful wisdom is evinced in that plan which makes the writer one, the interpreter another." Wonderful, indeed! and most convenient for collusion. The whole business of writing and interpreting awakens an edifying reminiscence of Joe Smith's gold plates, with their inscriptions in an unknown tongue, and his wonderful crystals for the interpretation thereof. It is amusing to see Mrs. Crosland bring forth a spirit-message received by a lady through her "little tiny girl, seven years old" (poor child!): when she herself has given such a clue to the secret:—a child scribbles, and some other persons interpret,—that is, fraud or insanity puts what meaning it pleases on the child's scrawl.

Mrs. Crosland will smile calmly enough at all we have written—if she happens to see it—and at all similar criticisms, and, in fact, at any criticism. What care they for critics or disbelievers, who believe themselves

to have revelations, and think they, and they only, see "the grey dawn shining on the foundations of a new Jerusalem?" Mrs. Crosland has anticipated us, and such as we; and is beforehand with her reply,—"The old story! any theory of 'delusion,' rather than believe the simple truth." But she and her fellow-spiritualists have led us also to say, "The old story"—professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and their foolish heart was darkened." It is our confident belief, however, that Mrs. Crosland has inflicted a mortal wound on "Spiritualism" by this book. Its "revelations" are, in one sense, truly such—revelations of the depths of silliness and infatuation and profanity, to an extent we had never before supposed even the victims of table-rapping spirits to have sunk into. Believing that this and every "spirit" manifesto is suicidal, we willingly let Mrs. Crosland have the last word.

"People who are not called to take part in the work so strangely opening before mediums, would be wise to receive evidence with as little personal experience as possible; [capital!] but if, from certain stubbornness of character, they must see and hear, and examine for themselves, I entreat them to do so carefully and prayerfully. [Prayerful stubbornness!—that is already prejudiced against the 'truth'] I entreat them never, under any circumstances, to hold parley with evil or 'undeveloped' spirits, and always to use an exorcism, worded and heart-dictated in the name of the Triune God, whenever they are receiving spirit-messages or beholding spirit-manifestations."

Gleanings.

The Great Eastern is to be launched on the 2nd of November.

Spain and England are now united by an International Copyright Convention.

Last year "only one person in 16,168,449 who travelled by railway was killed," from "causes beyond his own control."

Upwards of 18,000*l.* has been raised by the United Presbyterian Church for the aged and infirm ministers' scheme.

Two and a half miles of railway are covered every second throughout the year! We speak on the authority of Mr. Robert Stephenson, from whose writings we gather that the locomotives now in use, upwards of 5,000, would cover, in a line, above thirty miles of ground.

In the Ely cemetery is erected a gravestone, on which is the following inscription:—"To the memory of Mr. Richard Worster, who died May 11th, 1856; also to the memory of his twenty-two sons and five daughters." These twenty-seven composed the whole of Mr. Worster's family, but not one remains; the mother of them all still lives, and is in good health.

When Dr. Arnott saw the first railway-train sweep along it, he discerned its levelling tendencies and its advantages to poor travellers, and he exclaimed, "Good night to Fendality." When the Newcastle mail-guard beheld the first locomotive hissing along the iron-lines which, he was told, would do away with his craft, the poor fellow cried out it was all over with England, since she was to be converted into a gridiron, and covered with tea-kettles!

In Paris a man may dine for twopence. In the neighbourhood of the Marché des Innocents there is a certain enterprising Madame Roberts who daily feeds some 6,000 workmen, in the open air, yet sheltered from the weather. Her daily bill of fare is cabbage-soup, a slice of bonilli (beef), a piece of bread, and a glass of wine. The 6,000 dine, pay twopence, and are refreshed. She gains one farthing by each customer.

Dr. Marshall Hall's simple and efficacious method of recovering persons who have long been in the water is this: all that is required is that the body of the drowned person, be it man, woman, or child, be placed upon its chest and abdomen, with the arms under its forehead, and then turned from side to side, as one would roll a wine-cask or beer-cask in process of cleansing; but, of course, more slowly and gently, and continuing this rotary motion until full inflation of the lungs shall have taken place.

The *Athenæum* says on the subject of German gaming-tables:—English travellers who were at Ems in 1839, when the Czar Nicholas brought thither his sick Czarina, are not likely to forget the figure of the Autocrat standing by the common gaming-table, looking on while his son, the present Czar, his aide-de-camp, and even Russian ladies, played like furies. Their example led many an idiot to ruin; and such, too, was the case at Baden-Baden. We have seen the late Elector of Hesse seated at the public *rouge-et-noir* table at Baden, at eleven in the morning. The room was a public thoroughfare, and passing through it at various hours, we have seen that exemplary potentate still seated there, till the bank closed, somewhere towards midnight. At this same table, we have beheld exquisitely-attired French countesses, with their little daughters on their knees, or at their side; and not only did *madame* play deeply herself, but she gave five-franc pieces to *mademoiselle* to play with, and nothing could be well more frightful than the fevered eagerness, the agitation, the hope, doubt, exulting joy, or frantic despair of the little student as the chances of the game passed before her.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—In a little Book, written some time back by Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, an amusing anecdote is told of a gentleman using black cosmetic to an otherwise red moustache, with which when saluting the object of his affection produced a *fac simile* of his own upon her forehead. Now, we know this objectionable preparation is used extensively both by male and female. In the little book referred to we are told that Alex. Ross's Hair Dye produces any shade of colour, is permanent in effect, and quite natural in appearance; therefore, when a preparation like this can be obtained it is to be regretted that black grease is used.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28, at Bridlington, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT HENRY HARRIS, of a daughter.

Sept. 29, at Ramsgate, the wife of W. BENSON, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10, at Goring Chapel, Oxon, by Rev. R. Pingree, JAMES HUSSEY, to ELIZABETH GARDNER, both of Goring.

Sept. 21, at Southampton, Mr. HENRY BARNES, druggist, of Whitechurch, to MIRIAM, eldest daughter of the Rev. THOS. MORRIS, of the same place.

Sept. 22, at Pangbourne Chapel, Berks, by Rev. R. Pingree, WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, of Bradford, to SARAH LAMER, of the same place.

Sept. 22, at Eltham Independent Chapel, by the Rev. THOS. KENNERLEY, Mr. WM. MARKS, to AMELIA ADELAIDE CHOTYBOW, both of that place.

Sept. 22, by license, at Vicar-lane Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. JOHN SIBREE, Mr. JAMES JOHN PARROKHEN, to MISS SUSAN WILFORD, both of Coventry.

Sept. 29, at Old Gravel-pits Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. JOHN DAVIES, CHARLES, eldest son of the late Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, of Inverness, to MARGARET PULMER, fourth daughter of NATHANIEL RIX, Esq., Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, and Shadwell.

Sept. 30, at the Parish Church, Buckden, by the Rev. D. HAIGH, Mr. W. LLOYD, of Norwich, to CHARLOTTE JANE, fifth daughter of Mr. JNO. FARRINGTON, of Buckden.

October 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Whitechurch, by the Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, the Rev. J. CATOILL, Wesleyan Minister, to Mrs. SARAH SPENCER, both of the above place.

October 1, at City-road Wesleyan Chapel, by the father of the bride, the Rev. STEPHEN COX, Wesleyan minister, of Plumstead, to JULIA SARANNA, younger daughter of the Rev. CHAS. PREST.

October 1, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Stephen Bridge, M.A., incumbent of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, ARTHUR CHARLES, second surviving son of CHARLES HENRY RHODES, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to EMILY, eldest daughter of FREDERICK MARRIOTT, Esq., of Regent's-park-terrace, Gloucester-gate.

DEATHS.

June 7, at Allahabad, killed by the insurgents, Mrs. MARY THOMAS, of the American Mission, deeply and sincerely regretted by all that had had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Cruelly slaughtered also with her, her grandchildren, CECIL BALFOUR and FREDERICA MARY THOMAS JONES, children of Mrs. JOHN LAMBERT JONES.

In the month of June, killed at Mahomed, by the mutineers of the 41st Bengal Native Infantry, sent from Secapora for the purpose, Lieutenant ALEXANDER KAY, of the 29th Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of JOHN KAY, Esq., of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place; and, at the same time, his wife, MARY, youngest daughter of the late Colonel WALTER RUTHERFORD, of the Bengal Army.

June 9, Major JOHN MILL, Bengal Artillery, who was drowned near Fyzabad, while attempting to escape from the mutinous Sepoys of the 17th Native Infantry; also, on the 19th June, the infant daughter of the above.

June 9, drowned in attempting to escape from the 17th Bengal mutineers, near Fyzabad, where he had been serving with the 6th Oude Irregulars, Lieutenant CHARLES MARSHAM PARSONS, of the 31st Madras Native Infantry, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

On or about June 25, at Cawnpore in the thirty-first year of his age, JOHN R. MACKILLIP, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore District. His death was occasioned by a grape shot wound, received when assisting in the heroic defence of General Wheeler's entrenched camp.

At Cawnpore, supposed to have been massacred, on the 27th June or the 15th July, ROBERT ALLEN STEVENS, Ensign 56th Bengal Native Infantry.

June 27, treacherously killed by the mutineers in the boats at Cawnpore, JOHN NICKLESSON MARTIN, Lieutenant Bengal Artillery, in his eighteenth year.

July 10, at Cawnpore, supposed from cholera, AMES FAWCETT, the wife of G. W. FRASER, Lieutenant and Adjutant 27th Bengal Native Infantry.

July 15, massacred at Cawnpore, T. GODFREY HEATHCOTE, Esq., surgeon of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Fitchburgh; also GERTRAUD, his wife, and their two youngest children.

Early in August, killed at Kolapore, by the mutineers of his own regiment, the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, Ensign FREDERICK WILLIAM HEATHFIELD.

At Cawnpore, from wounds received in action before that place, Captain EUGENE CURRIE, of her Majesty's 94th Regiment; and, drowned, on the 9th June, near Fyzabad, while making his escape from the mutineers of the 17th Native Infantry, Lieutenant RICHARD CURRIE, Bengal Artillery, his brother.

August 1, at Ghazepore, ROBERT HENRY POMEROY, B.C.B. (formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge), aged twenty-five, after a few hours' illness, brought on by the exhaustion of a forced march of forty miles from Asimghur, undertaken to meet an expected attack of the Dinapore mutineers.

August 13, at Lima, in his forty-fifth year, in consequence of wounds inflicted by an assassin, STEPHEN HENRY SULIVAN, Esq., her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, and Consul-General to Peru.

September 21, at Shrewsbury, aged forty-five, of bilious fever, FRANCES, wife of Mr. E. BURNY.

September 25, at the house of her brother-in-law, JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., Bloomfield, Norwood, HARRIETT, the beloved wife of the Rev. ZACHARY NASH, curate of Christchurch, Hants, and daughter of JOSEPH HANSON, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, aged thirty-seven years.

October 1, at Bury Hall, Alverstone, Hants, in his seventy-first year, Vice-Admiral JOHN BRETT PURVIS.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Monday Evening.

There is no doubt that the commercial as well as speculative public are uneasy with respect to the progress of monetary affairs during the remainder of the year. The demand is sustained, and the applications at the Bank have been and are expected to continue pressing. The last weekly return exhibited a large accumulation of securities; gold is being withdrawn from the Threadneedle-street vaults, and the New York exchange is quoted this morning at 106 to 107. The withdrawals of gold from the Bank to-day reached 64,000*l.*, in addition to the 85,000*l.* taken out on Saturday. The apprehension that the Bank will be compelled to raise their rate of discount to six per cent. in the event of the efflux of gold from the establishment continuing has caused a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the funds. The tendency to depression was especially observable between three and four o'clock, and all the Stock Exchange markets closed heavily at the lowest point of the day. The demand for money in the discount market was again very brisk to-day, but the applications at the Bank, though to a fair extent, were by no means heavy. It is scarcely

necessary to remark that no business is done in any quarter below 5½ per cent.

Foreign stocks have been inactive but generally steady. In the railway share market business has been active, but prices in some instances have ruled rather flatter—a decline of about ¼ to ½ per cent. being apparent in some of the principal lines. Eastern Counties have receded to 56½ 57; Great Western to 54½ 54½; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 95½ 96; North Western to 96½ 97; South Western to 89½ 90; Midlands, 83½ 82½; North Eastern, Berwick, 92 to 93; South Devon to 33½; and Chester and Holyhead to 33½.

Mining shares rule very quiet. Joint stock bank and miscellaneous shares are inactive, but a shade firmer.

In the market for American railway securities today there was a decline in the shares of the Michigan Central and New York Central Companies, in answer to the discouraging accounts received from the New York stock market; but Illinois Central and most other descriptions were fairly supported.

The commercial and monetary intelligence received from New York to-day is again very unfavourable, as a further list of failures, not only in that city, but also in Philadelphia and Boston, is forwarded.

The Manchester advices mention the failure of Messrs. J. and J. Beard and Co., in the silk trade, with liabilities to the amount of about 40,000l.

In the month of September the range of Consols, notwithstanding the exciting character of the period, was only 1½ per cent., but the result of the month's operations was to establish a fall of ½ per cent. in addition to that of 1½ per cent., which occurred in August. Meanwhile the Bank bullion has experienced a further reduction of about 650,000l., while the accounts of the Bank of France have shown an addition of 120,000l. In railway shares there has been heaviness proportionate to that in the stock-market, but Caledonian, Eastern Counties, and Great Northern, constitute exceptions. On the continental bourses during the month there has been a continued absence of activity, but the French Three per Cents. show a recovery of about one per cent.

The total value of the imports of specie during the week was not less than 660,000l. This is exclusive of the imports of silver from the Continent. The total ascertained shipments of the week are about 866,000l., but more than half a million of this was in silver. The precise amount of specie shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Colombo* for the East is 594,485l., of which 269l. is for the Mauritius; 43,021l. in gold, and 366,800l. in silver for India and Ceylon, and 184,395l. for China and the Straits.

The total loss of the *Central America* steamer on her passage from Aspinwall to New York with the Californian mails and about 400,000l. of gold will fall heavily on this side, more than half the amount being insured here.

The petition presented to the Bankruptcy Court for the winding-up of the affairs of the West of Ireland Fishing and Fish Manure Company has been withdrawn. The course to be pursued is that of a "voluntary" winding-up.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was an increase. The total of ships reported inward was 227, showing an increase of 29 over the previous week. These included 28 with cargoes of corn, rice, &c., 20 with sugar, 12 with fruit, 3 with coffee, and 3 with tea. The number of ships cleared outward was 123, including 20 in ballast, being a decrease of 1.

The Gazette.

Friday, October 2, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BRACHER, W., BRACHER, W. H., and BRACHER, J., Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, and Plaistow, Essex, plumbers, Oct. 14, Nov. 36; solicitors, Messrs. Morris, Stone, Townson, and Morris, Coleman-street-buildings.

VANDERLIPS, S., Lower Marsh, Lambeth, and Westminster-road, Lambeth, tailor, Oct. 13, Nov. 13; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard.

PAYNE, T., York-road, Lambeth, and Strand Theatre, Strand, lessee and manager, Oct. 13, Nov. 13; solicitor, Mr. Levy, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square.

SMITHWAITE, W., Barking, baker, Oct. 13, Nov. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Plews, Mark-lane.

STUBBS, H., Bishop's Sutton, Southampton, corn dealer, Oct. 13, Nov. 12; solicitors, Mr. Godwin, Essex-court, Temple; and Mr. Greenfield, Winchester.

HUTCHINGS, T., Adam-street, Adelphi, contractor for public works, Oct. 16, Nov. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

OLOUGH, R., Oxford-street, hoiser, Oct. 15, Nov. 17; solicitor, Mr. Devey, Ely-place.

ROPER, T., Falcon-square, wholesale druggist, Oct. 15, Nov. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Depree and Austen, Lawrence-lane, Chancery-lane.

ROBERTSON, W., Birmingham, currier, Oct. 12, Nov. 2; solicitors, Mr. Harding, and Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.

POVEY, C., West Bromwich, butcher, Oct. 15, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

CROSS, S., West Bromwich, factor, Oct. 15, Nov. 5; solicitors, Mr. Cuddick, West Bromwich; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.

CREAM, R. C., Rushall, Wiltshire, apothecary, Oct. 13, Nov. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

CROCKER, J., Oakhampton, Devonshire, ironmonger, Oct. 13, Nov. 5; solicitors, Mr. Bragg, Chagford; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

KEITH, W., Exeter, innkeeper, Oct. 13, Nov. 5; solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.

HAWKEY, J. T., Cardinham, Cornwall, cattle dealer, Oct. 13, Nov. 5; solicitors, Mr. Sergeant, Liskeard; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

CRIVEN, H. B., Leeds, cornfactor, Oct. 16, Nov. 20; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

HARRISON, R., WATSON, J. K., and FRASE, H., Kingston-upon-Hull, bankers, Oct. 14, Nov. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Lightfoot, Earnshaw, and Frankish, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BRIGHT, H. S., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Oct. 21, Nov. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Wells and Smith, Kingston-upon-Hull.

WARBURTON, G., and OMMESHER, J., Manchester, silk brokers, Oct. 16, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Boote and Jellicorse, Manchester.

Oct. 16, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Boote and Jellicorse, Manchester.

BAYLEY, S., and RUSSELL, T., Macclesfield, silk dyers, Oct. 14, Nov. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

FARNWORTH, N., Chorley, Lancashire, chymist, Oct. 16, Nov. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Christian and Jones, Liverpool; and Mr. Hall, Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 5.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent this morning was small. Factors commenced by asking higher prices; but the trade was not active, and the rates of this day's market could not be exceeded. There was not much done in foreign, and prices may be quoted nominally the same as on Monday last. Grinding barley was inquired for; but other sorts were a slow sale and rather cheaper. Beans and peas the same. We had a fair arrival of oats last week. Old oats of good sweet quality met with a limited retail demand at previous rates, but the trade generally was slow, and the fine distiller's Irish were offered at a reduction of 2s per quarter.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 5.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, and some of the Dutch sheep were in first-rate condition; several pens realised 6s each. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good as to number, but deficient in quality. As the total show was rather extensive, the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The top figure for Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 2,500 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 450 oxen. For the time of year, the show of sheep was limited, and very few of them came to hand in really prime condition. On the whole the mutton trade ruled steady, but not to say brisk, at last Monday's currency. The best old Downs were worth 5s 6d per 8lbs. We were very moderately supplied with calves, which moved off steadily, at full prices, viz., from 4s to 5s 2d per 8lbs. There was a steady inquiry for pigs, at fully last week's prices.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.				a. d. s. d.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4
Second quality	3	6	3	10	Prime Southdown	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	10	Prime small	4	10
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	4	0
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Neat sm. porkers	4	8

Lambda, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 28s. to 32s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 27s to 31s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 5.

Increased supplies of country-killed meat have come to hand since Monday last; but those of most kinds slaughtered in the metropolis are very moderate. The trade generally is steady, and prices are supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.				a. d. s. d.			
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Middling ditto	3	6
Prime large do.	3	10	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Veal	3	8
Large pork	3	8	4	4	Small pork	4	6

Lambda, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 5.—In the early part of last week the dealings in Irish butter were slow, and on a moderate scale; but towards the close the demand revived, and sales were then made to some extent at a further advance of 2s to 3s per cwt., and holders appeared sanguine of realising higher rates. Foreign was in fair request at no noticeable change in value. Bacon, hams, and lard of prime quality were scarce, and all wanted at full prices.

Advertisements.

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On Tuesday, December 1st, will be published, in post 8vo., price 6s. cloth, Vol. I. of

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RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

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TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.

Families waited on daily.

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PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS and COMMODORES, for the sick room, ships' cabins, &c. 1l. 2s., 2l. 4s., and 3l.; also the Patent Hermetically-sealed Pan, with self-acting valve, for affixing to the seats of places in garages, preventing the return of cold air or effluvia (a carpenter can fix it in two hours). Price 1l. Prospectuses, with engravings, sent for one post stamp.—At FYFE and Co.'s Sanitary Depot, 46, Leicester-square. Orders by post attended to.

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It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetter, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectually softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

Prepared only by Beckingham and Co., Birmingham; and sold in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by Hues, Chemist, Handsworth, Birmingham; Bagott, Dudley Highway, Walsall; Kimberly, Bilston; Cook, 134, Chester-road; Lynch, Market Manchester; and all Chemists.

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These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 28, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

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FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

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To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

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GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE. The extraordinary effect produced by its use on dry Heads of Hair, where there is a want of tone and deficiency of natural support in the nutrient tubes of the hair, is well known. It not only causes the young, short, tender hair to grow up strong, but also prevents the hair from falling off or becoming grey.

The numerous cases of restoration of the hair after having fallen off and partial baldness are truly astonishing.

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HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for Fifty-four Stamps.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 18s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Office: 53, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore, Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 151, Strand; Saunders, 315a, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 164, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523a, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION

Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Acidity of Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, &c., is Dr. BRIGHT'S CAMO MILE and DANDELION PILLS, composed of the purest extracts, combined with the mildest vegetable aperient and aromatic tonics. Ladies of a delicate constitution need not hesitate to make use of them, as they have been prescribed with the greatest success for more than forty years. The extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Bright's Medicine has induced unprincipled persons to sell injurious imitations. The Proprietor, therefore, cautions the public that the signature of his wholesale agents, Beckingham and Co., Birmingham, is upon the Government Stamp.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by Ashton, 154, Sloane-street, London; Lynch, 68, Market-street, Manchester; Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull; Birkwell and Son, Plymouth; Hobson, 45, Horse Fair, Birmingham; and all respectable dealers in Patent Medicines, or a box sent free by post upon receipt of fourteen postage stamps.

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